20 years behind the eight-ball

See page 7

Apartheid fire rekindled at SF State

See page 4

Gators mangle St. Mary's 41-10

See page 11

San Francisco State

PHOENIX

Volume 37, No. 7 | *The Award-Winning Student Newspaper* | Thursday, Oct. 10, 1985

JoeKihn

Greg Kihn (right) and new lead guitarist Joe Satriani mix humor and hits. See Arts, page 8. [Photo by Mary Glass.]

GE segment faces cutback

By Elizabeth Khachigian

General Education faces reduced course offerings as the General Education Council meets this afternoon to determine how many Segment II courses each school can offer.

Complying with an Academic Senate mandate, the council must come up with a formula to limit the number of courses offered in Segment II (Arts and Sciences core) of General Education.

The Arts and Sciences core makes up more than half of the required 48-unit GE program, by requiring a minimum of nine units in each area of Segment II: Physical and Biological Sciences, Behavioral and Social Sciences and Humanities/Creative Arts.

"(We) have to make sure courses don't proliferate," explained council Chair George Woo.

People feared that Segment II courses would keep expanding without a "cap," according to Paul Breen, assistant to the dean of Undergraduate Studies. "It was a question of the program becoming too large and unwieldy," he said.

The council will review a proposal that would give schools the option to offer 20 courses for each of the three areas of Segment II or four times the number of degree-granting programs within a school.

For example, the School of Business, which has 13 degree-granting programs, would offer 52 courses in Segment II, while the School of Ethnic Studies, with two degree programs, could only offer up to 20 courses per area.

According to council minutes, "The larger schools should be able to offer more courses than smaller schools because (of) the Full-Time Teaching Equivalent need and the scheduling of teaching units."

FTE is the total number of units taken by the entire student population, per semester, divided by 15 (the university system's definition of a full-time unit course load for the FTE formula). The formula equals the number of full-time students.

SF State's enrollment this semester is more than 25,000, but the FTE is "somewhere around 18,000," according to Sheila McClear, director of Public Affairs.

Woo said, "Larger schools need to maintain a higher FTE, and GE is one of those components." The FTE provides a basis for funding and when a school's FTE declines, so do resources.

Administrators and the Academic Senate believe that students should have a more unified education and limiting Segment II courses would do just that, according to Richard Giardina, associate provost for Academic Affairs.

"The fewer courses we offer in GE means a greater opportunity for the students to get a common learning experience," he said.

The new plan will still enable larger schools to offer more courses but without the controversial "lead school concept" passed in 1983.

The original recommendation "suggested that there were certain schools that had primary responsi-

See GE, page 13.

AIDS takes toll on campus

Conference will address facts, fears

By Carlos Ramos and Lionel Sanchez

At least five members of the campus community have died from AIDS during the past two years, according to Jack Adams, Student Union associate director and chair of an AIDS education conference scheduled for next month.

An increasing number of students, some with AIDS-related ailments, are using the SF State health center each day, concerned they might have AIDS or have been exposed to the virus, said Robert Molino, a health center physician.

While AIDS awareness has grown at SF State, so have misconceptions and fears about the deadly disease.

"Students come with swollen lymph glands and tell me something like they share drinking glasses with a gay roommate. But actually only a small percentage will show signs of 'pre-AIDS' symptoms. It's part of the hysteria many people have," said Molino.

In an effort to allay fears and prevent the spread of AIDS, Associated Students Performing Arts has scheduled a weeklong conference Nov. 11 through 16 to educate the public about AIDS.

"The program will have the positive message of prevention," said Mark Culbertson, associate director of AS Performing Arts. "We're telling people how not to get AIDS, but if you do, how to treat it quickly."

Although no official count of AIDS victims exists on campus, at least two administrators, one staff member and two students have died from AIDS during the past two years, said Adams.

"One of the students that died was an AS member," said Culbertson. The conference was the suggestion of AS business manager James McDuffie, who wanted to "take action and educate people about this disease that is no longer (only) a gay problem," said Culbertson.

Since 1981, 1,400 people in San Francisco have contracted AIDS and 700 have died. Molino said there is really no way of telling how many SF State students have died of AIDS, or contracted the deadly disease because statistics are not kept by the health center, and people who suspect they have AIDS are more likely to go directly to San Francisco General Hospital.

He said, however, that the center referred approximately 20 students to General Hospital last year with AIDS-Related Complex, a pre-AIDS condition that has a small chance of developing into "full-blown" AIDS.

"AIDS-Related Complex is virus-influencing. It is a constel-

See Aids, page 13.

Carrying on the fight with AIDS

By Catherine Schlichte

When SF State student Mark Connolly was diagnosed in April as having AIDS, his first response was anger. Anger at the disease, at his affliction, at the discrimination AIDS fuels against gays.

"I wasn't angry with myself," explains Mark. "I've never done anything to hurt anyone, and I've never done anything against my conscience."

Mark, 25, knew he had AIDS even before the doctors told him. An 11-day fever of 103 degrees indicated his body's fragile state. Upon examination it was discovered he had Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and cancerous lesions in his throat.

After six months, Mark's condition has gone into remission. Theoretically he could stay in remission, but no one ever has. Nearly 100 percent of all AIDS victims die within three years of diagnosis.

After weeks of sleepless nights, Mark decided against languishing in a Shanti house, a hospice for AIDS patients, and continued to work as a gay activist with the Revolutionary Workers League.

"It'll take a lot more than Pneumocystis to stop me," he said.

Much of Mark's work with the RWL involves speaking at political meetings and rallies, and trying to persuade the gay community of the political steps necessary to secure funding for AIDS education and research, housing and

See Connolly, page 3.

Child care funding cut by governor

By Catherine Schlichte

Gov. Deukmejian eliminated funding for campus child care centers last week when he cut more than 90 percent from the $30 million Child Care Development bill.

The $27.5 million cut included the $3 million for campus centers and all the funding for teenage and migrant workers.

The $3 million would have been used to improve or establish child care centers on the CSU, University of California and community college campuses.

Without state funding, SF State's center must continue to rely on Associated Students funds and parent fees to operate the center. AS President Celia Esposito had hoped to lower parent fees with additional funding.

Most of the $2.5 million left in the bill will subsidize individual child care costs for low income families; $75,000 will be used to study child care needs in California.

"The Governor claims that this is the more cost effective use of the funds because the money will be subsidizing an individual slot, not an entire program," said Paul Knepprath, legislative director for the California State Students Association.

CSSA intends to reintroduce legislation for campus child care during the next legislative session, according to Knepprath.

A $5 fee increase would pay AS debt

By Eric Altice

Unless students vote to raise the student activity fee from $10 to $15 this November, about $79,000 will be cut from the Associated Students budget next semester, said AS president Celia Esposito.

Esposito said decisions have not been made about which programs will be cut or by how much, but AS services would suffer.

This year's student government was handed a $79,000 debt from last year's administration. The bills were paid out of an operating reserve, but the funds must be replaced this year, she said.

Esposito said the activity fee increase is necessary to pay the debt and also to compensate for inflation, a rise in the minimum wage and rising insurance costs, which have occurred since the last activity fee increases 13 years ago.

Two-thirds of the students voting in the November elections must vote in favor of the referendum for activity fees to be raised, Esposito said. Marco Rodriguez, speaker of the AS Legislature said elections are tentatively scheduled for Nov. 20-21.

Previously, AS administrations that finished the fiscal year in debt were given permission by late SF State President Paul Romberg to cover their debts with money from the Prior Years account, Esposito said.

Money in this account was accumulated during the student strike, in 1968-69, when former president S.I. Hayakawa collected the activity fee. At that time, the funds were intended for use in construction of facilities that would have long term benefits for students, such as a AS performing arts center, said Esposito.

When President Chia-Wei Woo came to SF State in fall 1983, he said the money in this account should be used for its original purpose, and should no longer be used to cover the AS debts. The current student government faced with a $79,000 debt from the previous administration, decided now was the time to ask students for more money. Woo agreed, and passed this year's budget contingent on asking the students for more money.

Esposito said the AS will try to educate students about the need for more money in four ways. First, they are preparing a chart to show the increase in university fees since 1972 when the AS was again given control of the activity fee, and to compare the inflation rate with the AS fee rate since 1972.

Second, they will show current student government fees at other campuses, which range from $10 to $30. Esposito said people think because there are lots of students at SF State, the AS gets enough money despite the low activity fee. She said, however, that there are just more students to serve.

Third, the AS will try to inform students of such rising, uncontrollable costs as the minimum

See AS Funds, page 13.

Heated hearings over anti-rent control bill

By Sam Quinones

Some cities, like Berkeley, take rent control so seriously they have laws prohibiting landlords from raising rent to market rates when there is a vacancy.

But a bill that passed the California Assembly during the summer will prevent cities from imposing such measures if it becomes law next year when the state Senate votes on it.

The "Costa bill," sponsored by Assemblyman Jim Costa, D-Fresno, contains a provision called vacancy de-control that allows landlords to raise rent on a vacated unit to whatever the market bears at the time.

About 50 cities in California have rent control ordinances that limit rent increases to small amounts each year. Most of these cities, however, including San Francisco, have a provision that allows landlords to raise rents on vacated units without restrictions.

The bill would affect only a few cities, including Berkeley, Hayward, Los Gatos, Santa Monica and West Hollywood, which have provisions against vacancy de-control.

Opponents of the bill say they fear that if the bill becomes law, it will set a dangerous precedent for future measures to eliminate rent control in California.

Alison Brennan of the San Francisco Tenants Union said, "It gets the state involved in local housing legislation. Over time, the rent legislation will be chipped away."

She said the bill only deals with the problem at the state level and does not deal with the unique problems of local housing markets. "The problems in San Francisco are much different than the problems in Merced," she said.

Other opponents of the bill include the cities with ordinances forbidding vacancy de-control, the AFL-CIO and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Lenny Goldberg, a lobbyist representing West Hollywood and the Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board, said the bill will have disastrous effects on renters, especially those with low incomes.

"(The bill) will increase pressure for evictions," said Goldberg. "There will be an advantage to getting a tenant out, instead of having a stable tenant."

Costa said "nothing could be further from the truth. Vacancy decontrol only works if the unit is voluntarily vacated."

The bill has drawn the support of realtors, builders and landlords, among them sponsors such as the California Building Association, the California Association of Realtors and the California Chamber of Commerce.

They say the housing market needs the stability the Costa bill would provide.

"It would shift some controls from city council meetings to something more stable that developers and investors can rely on so that we can have some improvement in housing in California," said John Smock, general counsel for the California Apartment Association. Smock called the bill a "modest proposal."

The future of the bill, which is being reviewed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, is uncertain. Several key Democrats in the Legislature, including the president of the Senate, David Roberti, oppose the bill.

Rusty Selix, a lobbyist for Santa Monica, said, "The Senate Judiciary Committee is where this kind of bill has died in the past."

During the Legislature's fall recess, hearings will be held before the Judiciary Committee, possibly to amend the bill and make it more appealing to opponents.

Opponents say if it passes the Judiciary Committee it will probably have no trouble passing the entire Senate and become law.

Correction

Last week in the story titled "Faculty wants fewer classes," Phoenix incorrectly reported that the required teaching load for full-time teachers is 24 work units a semester. The correct requirement is 24 per year. The California Faculty Association wants the yearly requirment reduced by 3.

Bomb suspect enters plea

By Sam Quinones

Coy Ray Phelps, the suspect in four attempted bombings in San Francisco, including one at SF State last May, pleaded not guilty at a preliminary hearing in a federal court last Friday.

Phelps is facing five counts of making illegal weapons, five counts of possessing them without registration and four counts of planting them at four San Francisco locations. Each count carries a maximum sentence of 10 years.

Federal Court Chief Magistrate Frederick Woelflen set a tentative Nov. 12 trial date for Phelps, 55, a 1973 SF State graduate in psychology.

Phelps will be tried before U.S. District Court Judge Robert Peckham.

Patrick Webb, the FBI agent assigned to the case, said the attempted bombings are considered federal or interstate crimes because the bombs were placed at institutions that receive federal funding, like SF State, and organizations that have offices in other states, like the Humanist Party.

Mahlon Selby, Phelps' court-appointed attorney, said the federal government has no jurisdiction because the crimes were not interstate offenses but were committed only in San Francisco. He said he will try to get the case reassigned to California Superior Court.

Phelps is accused of planting a bomb that exploded in front of the Humanist Party offices at 16th Avenue and Irving Street on Sept. 16. One bomb was found near a synagogue on that day and a second near another synagogue on July 1. Another bomb was found May 14 in the SF State School of Behavioral and Social Sciences building, in a room mainly used by Ethnic Studies. A bomb planted near the home of a rabbi is still under investigation.

See Phelps, page 13.

New programs at SF State

By Ross Larsen

SF State started four new educational opportunity programs this semester with about $490,000 in state grants.

The Intensive Learning Project, Summer Bridge Institute, Minority Fellowship Program and the Transfer Opportunity Center received separate grants in August for the 1985-86 academic year.

The state legislature authorized approximately $6 million this year to support similar programs on 19 California State University campuses.

Penny Saffold, educational equity officer at SF State, said she was pleased but not surprised when she learned this summer that the university would receive the funding.

The Educational Equity Council on campus consists of 15 faculty, administrators and students who monitor programs designed to help academically disadvantaged students, including many from underrepresented minority groups.

"The people staffing the programs put together some really good proposals and these are all good programs," said Saffold, who is also associate provost for Student Affairs.

The Intensive Learning Project received $294,556, the largest of the separate state grants. The yearlong project provides remedial courses and tutoring for incoming freshmen with low English and math scores. The students are checked for progress regularly as they work toward college-level courses.

Saffold said she will monitor the program which attempts to improve retention among minorities. She said statistics on how long these students stay in school will be compared to previous figures.

The Summer Bridge Institute is a pilot program that started before it received its grant for $104,350. The systemwide four-week program was also designed to improve retention and assist students with low English and math scores.

Ninety students lived in the SF State dorms this summer while attending intensive remedial classes so they could go on to regular courses in the fall. Eighty-seven of the 90 students finished the program.

The Minority Fellowship Program received more than $62,000. SF State recently awarded 39 minority students pursuing graduate degrees up to $1,500 in educational stipends.

Richard Giardina, associate provost for Academic Programs, said the scholarships will ease the burden of work on minority graduate students and allow them to focus more on their studies. Several departments are contributing to this program with additional funding, jobs and internships for the fellowship students.

The Transfer Opportunity Program received more than $30,000 to establish a transfer center at City College of San Francisco. SF State will have a part-time worker at CCSF to assist students who want to transfer to any CSU campus.

Giardina said the programs give the students "visibility and identity as a group and as part of the university. They also show the students that the university cares about their success and values their ability."

Students, faculty to meet

Peace Studies minor considered

By Paul Wolf

A peace studies minor is in the making at SF State, said Humanities Professor Myron Lunine.

A colloquium sponsored by the University Interdisciplinary Council will be held Oct. 18 for students and faculty to discuss designing the minor.

Faculty from various schools will present a historical, psychological and scientific understanding of peace.

"We are concerned with conflict and the nonviolent resolution of conflict," Lunine said. "We are interested in the nature and dynamics of violent behavior."

Courses in the minor, which would come from a variety of schools, would study conflicts that exist on the interpersonal, international and interracial levels, Lunine said.

The only courses that may be added for the minor are an introductory course and a course resembling a final seminar, he said.

Lunine said there are various peace studies programs across the country, including one at the University of California at Berkeley and one at Kent State University in Ohio.

Studying Tolstoy, Thoreau, Gandhi and Martin Luther King as well as other noted figures in history, politics, the arts and sciences could be part of the curriculum, Lunine said.

He said a minor in peace studies has practical value to anyone planning to work in international relations or business, labor management or interracial work.

The idea for a peace studies minor came from the University Interdisciplinary Council, which helps students and faculty design interdisciplinary programs.

After the colloquium, people interested in designing a peace minor will prepare a "prospectus," a tentative proposal that must be approved by the council and the associate provost for Academic Programs, said Lunine.

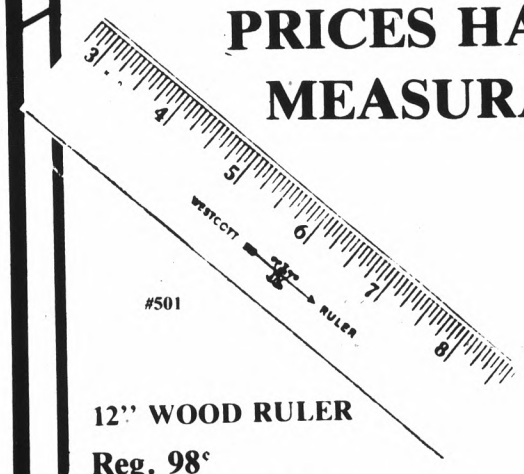
The proposal would need administrative and academic approval throughout its development before becoming a minor.

Lunine said he plans another colloquium in November and two or three more in the spring. He said his goal is to have final faculty and administrative approval by March 1.

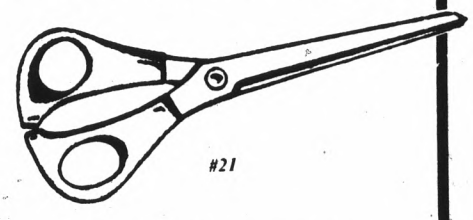
HALLOWEEN CONTEST IN 21 DAYS

NEWS YOU CAN USE
STUDENT AID

PRICES HAVE BEEN MEASURABLY CUT 50%



12" WOOD RULER
Reg. 98¢
NOW 49¢



7" ALL PURPOSE SHEAR
Reg. $5.50
NOW $2.75

BIC-BY-THE-BOX

MED. POINT STICK PEN
Reg. 35¢
NOW 17¢ each
(only if purchased by dozen)

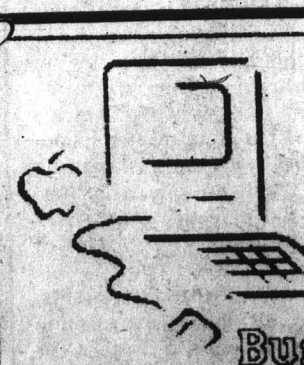
FINE POINT STICK PEN
Reg. 45¢
NOW 22¢ each
(only if purchased by dozen)

WHILE SUPPLIES LAST

BICYCLE GIVEAWAY
SWEEPSTAKES #1
DRAWING
10/16
5 pm
ENTER NOW

ENTRY FORMS AVAILABLE AT CUSTOMER SERVICE COUNTER

BOO!
SEE THE FRANCISCAN SHOPS
HALLOWEEN COSTUME CENTER
IT HAS EVERYTING YOU NEED FOR HALLOWEEN.



MACINTOSH
Computing Power Without Complex Manuals, Codes Or Typing Skills

Demonstrations Daily At The Franciscan Shops

Bundle II
Includes Mac 512K ImageWriter II, External Disk Drive And Carrying Case
Only $2455

Entry Bundle
Includes Mac 512K, External Disk Drive and Carrying Case
Just $1985

FRANCISCAN SHOPS —— MORE THAN A BOOKSTORE —— STUDENT UNION

Connolly

Continued from page 1

social services for AIDS patients and legislation to protect against discrimination.

"Our main calling now is funding for AIDS research, and this can only be done through a national march on Washington, demonstrations, rallies, speakers," said Mark. "There's some good private funding going on right now, but this is an epidemic and fund raisers at bars and shaking tin cans is not going to do it."

Mark does not appear terminally ill. His clear blue eyes, smooth healthy complexion and long shiny hair belie his state of health.

His voice suggests no bitterness when he retells the humiliation he endured in high school, when he was beaten and taunted by students as teachers watched. It reveals no hatred for the University of Southern Florida officials who he said handcuffed him and committed him to a mental institution because they said his homosexuality was a health threat to other students, or for the men in Nevada who shot at him for being gay.

Around his neck he wears a five-pointed star enclosed in a circle, symbolizing the Greek Titan Prometheus broken free from his bondage by the gods. For Mark it's a symbol of the "liberated humanity" he hopes will someday be achieved.

As a Marxist and a member of the RWL, he advocates violence to establish a worker's democracy, which the organization believes will achieve social, political and economic equality for all minorities.

Because he is an advocate of violence, he said, he is viewed by many in the gay community as a radical. In turn, he feels the gay community is not being aggressive enough on the AIDS issue and what he views as the "Right Wing" use of AIDS to further discrimination against gays.

"They're doing some good volunteer work by offering time, money and support to the Shantis and AIDS Foundation . . . (but) they're refusing to address the AIDS issue in the way it needs to be dealt with . . . . They're not wielding the political clout they could be," he said.

Mark said the growing interest in the AIDS blood test by organizations such as the Moral Majority and White American Resistance is an indication of the growing threat to homosexuals' civil rights.

"The Right Wing is attempting to use the antibody test to keep track of gays . . . . One reason they feel we are a threat is because we offer an alternative to the nuclear family . . . and capitalism needs the nuclear family to survive," said Mark.

Mark's political activism began after the incident at the University of Southern Florida. He came to San Francisco searching for a more tolerant society, but despite the city's reputation, he says the alienation continued.

"Not even gay employers would hire me because they thought I was too much of a queen."

As a result, Mark ended up as a prostitute on the streets until two years ago when he was able to obtain financial aid. Now he's working on his master's degree in literature.

"Education means more to me than anything else, and I'd do anything short of being somebody's house boy to continue my education," he said.

When Mark finishes his master's he would like to complete a doctorate.

"After that I'll probably stand in the unemployment line; there's really not a big demand for a queen with AIDS to teach kids," he said laughing.

When confronting the reality of his death, Mark is calm, showing no emotion.

"With all the things I've had to deal with in my life I figure I should have been dead long ago," he explains. "It's never been a question I've hidden from. I've seen the horrors of reality."

Mark says that when he feels like he's dying he will return to Florida to be with his family. But before he dies he would like to fly to Greece and offer incense to the temple of Apollo — to the God of Medicine, the healer.

Campus offers AIDS course

By Sam Quinones

This semester SF State is offering its first graduate course on AIDS — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Dr. Robert Schmidt, a professor of hematology at SF State and an AIDS researcher, who teaches the course, said it is probably the first AIDS course taught for credit at any university.

Twenty-five students are enrolled in the course, including four professors from other universities, a nurse practitioner, and workers from Bay Area blood banks, as well as SF State graduates and undergraduates.

Keith Griffith, a 26-year-old sophomore Speech and Communications major, is taking the class with no background in biological sciences.

He has a personal interest in taking the course. "My lover has been diagnosed with AIDS," said Griffith.

Schmidt "manages to explain (the medical concepts) so that we all can comprehend without getting lost in the medical terminology," said Griffith.

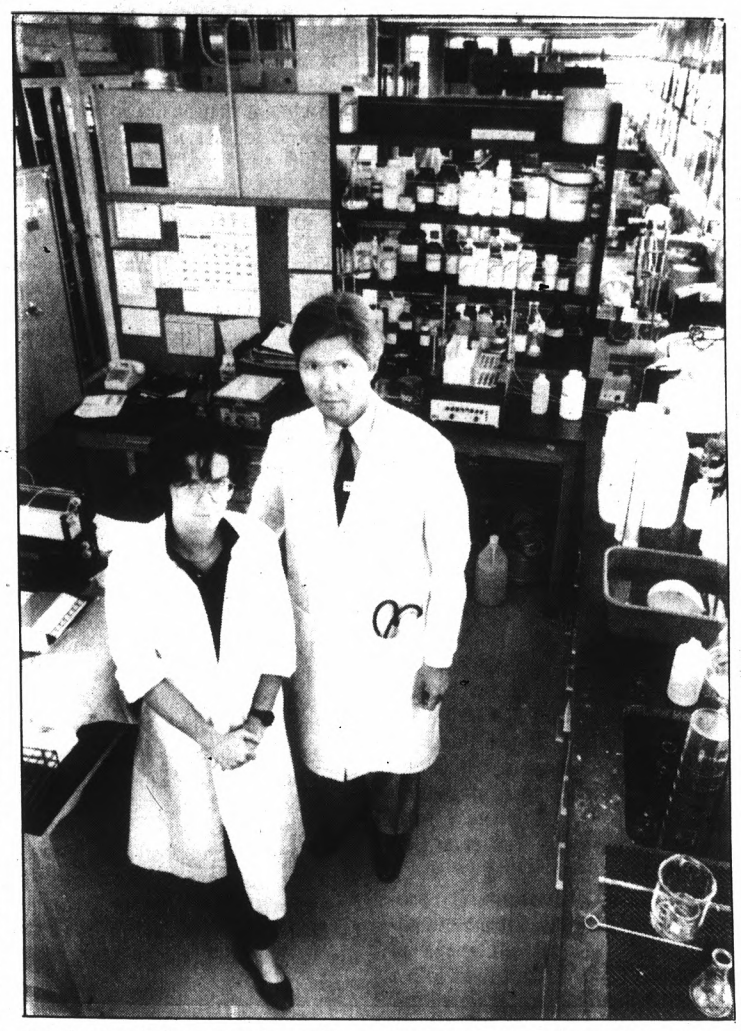
The course deals "with all sides of the issue, not just the medical side," Griffith said.

AIDS is a viral disease that breaks down the victim's immunity to infection. It is thought to be transmitted by the exchange of blood and by intimate sexual contact. Homosexuals and intravenous drug users are both high-risk groups.

Schmidt presents an interdisciplinary approach to the study of AIDS, using speakers and films from fields in clinical medicine such as virology, physiology and biochemistry, as well as addressing the public health issues that have surfaced with the disease.

Schmidt, 41, who came to SF State in 1983 from the International Health Resource Center in Hawaii, has been researching the disease at the Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco, where he directs the Center for Preventative Medicine and Health Research.

In 1984, Schmidt and his colleagues at the Pacific Medical Center conducted a four-month study comparing a group of AIDS patients with a group of ARC patients — those with AIDS-related complex, a disease which sometimes precedes AIDS — and a healthy control group.



Lab technician Charlotte Kent (left) and Dr. Robert Schmidt at the Institute of Cancer Research. [Photo by John Howes.]

The researchers examined the participants' clinical histories and their blood samples and gave each participant physical exams — "the usual medical approach," said Schmidt. They also studied the effects of such lifestyle elements as alcohol use, tobacco use, nutrition and exercise on the three groups.

The conclusion, said Schmidt, is that "one can't look only at a single cause of AIDS . . . One has to look at all the things that result in health to understand and eventually to find a cure for the disease."

Exploring the myths surrounding AIDS is one of Schmidt's main concerns as a researcher and teacher. He is dismayed at the national uproar over the disease. "I think the key thing for people to realize is that (AIDS) should be considered a sexually transmitted disease. If we think of it as a sexually transmitted disease, we can then apply prevention and education methods that we use for all sexually transmitted diseases.

"There is absolutely no evidence," he added, that AIDS is spread by casual contact. "Some of the best evidence that we shouldn't worry about this comes from San Francisco General Hospital."

Dr. Paul Volberding, head of the San Francisco AIDS clinic at San Francisco General Hospital, and his staff have treated hundreds of AIDS patients. Neither Volberding nor any member of his staff not in a high risk group has tested positive for the disease, said an official at the clinic.

The AIDS hysteria of the 1980s reminds Schmidt of the furor surrounding sickle cell anemia in the early 1970s.

Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease found mostly in blacks, results in chronic anemia, bone pain and shortened life span if not treated early.

Although sickle cell had been diagnosed as an inherited, noncontagious disorder since the 1950s, 17 states passed laws in the early 1970s requiring screening tests for blacks for such things as health and life insurance and even their jobs.

"It took two or three years, mostly of black activist groups, but also of others of us in sickle cell anemia research, to educate the public that it wasn't a plague," said Schmidt. He spent those years as Director of the National Hematology Program at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Like sickle cell "AIDS was initially expressed in relatively high-risk groups that have a low priority in our society, (and) it didn't get much attention. But AIDS has spread outside those groups, he said, and "now society's more concerned because everyone's at risk."

Schmidt said concern about the disease is warranted because a cure is still far off. No one knows, for example, why the disease manifests itself in one person and not another when both have been exposed to the virus or why AIDS, associated with homosexuals in the United States, is primarily a heterosexual disease in Central Africa, where it originated.

Until such questions can be answered, Schmidt says, intensifying public education about the realities and myths of AIDS remains the only solution.

WIN UP TO
$2,000,000

Spend $10 or more at Headlines and get a lottery ticket FREE!

Early Bird Halloween Specials
Save up to 75% on masks, costumes, wigs & accessories)
(Last year's Halloween merchandise)

Headlines

1217 POLK AT SUTTER
557 CASTRO AT 18th

Open 7 Days a Week — Fri. & Sat. Until 11PM

Official California Lottery Outlet

SF State joins nation in apartheid protest

By Ross Larsen
and Paul Kullman

SF State students, faculty and staff will take part in a nationwide protest against the South African apartheid system tomorrow and call for the freedom of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Apartheid is South Africa's system of racial segregation, which gives the white minority virtually all the political power, while the black majority has almost no political or civil rights.

Monica Moorehead, national coordinator of U.S. Out of South Africa Network, will be among the speakers at a noontime rally in the Student Union Plaza. She heads the ribbon-wearing campaign which collects money to help free Mandela, who has been in prison since 1962. She will address the question: "Is the struggle in South Africa one for civil rights, or is it a revolutionary people's war?"

Jane Cutter, an SF State student who is a member of the People's Anti-War Mobilization, said her organization is calling for a boycott of classes "in solidarity with the students of South Africa.

"The demand to free Nelson Mandela is like saying, 'Free the president,' " she said.

Also included in the rally will be speakers from the Pan Afrikan Council, the African National Congress, La Raza, Asian Students Union, SKINS (Native American students), General Union of Palestinian Students, and SF State Students, Faculty and Staff Against Apartheid.

Many of these groups want to make tomorrow an educational event and do not support a boycott.

SF State lecturer Willia Gray, co-chair of the Bay Area Free South Africa Movement, said local anti-apartheid leaders decided the Bay Area movement was too large to organize into one day of protests and designated Oct. 11, 12 and 13 as apartheid protest days.

Several large protest groups formed a coalition to organize the events, which will each focus on a different segment of the Bay Area community.

"People here are beginning to realize that black liberation will not happen here until it happens all over the world," Gray said.

Oct. 11 will be campus protest day in the Bay Area. Schools all over the Bay Area will take part in demonstrations and speeches against apartheid.

At UC Berkeley — a leader in the anti-apartheid movement — Oakland Congressman Ron Dellums will be among the speakers calling for Mandela's freedom and encouraging divestment in companies that do business with South Africa.

"UC Berkeley's actions last year ignited a flame on college campuses nationally," Gray said.

In San Jose, the South Bay Free South Africa Movement, along with other San Jose organizations, will stage a protest rally near the University Tower at San Jose State.

Oct. 12 will be community protest day. Oakland City Councilman Wilson Riles will speak at Oakland City Hall and then join a march from there to Lowell Park about two miles away. There will be speakers, music and fundraising events at the park for the rest of the afternoon.

Oct. 13 will be called place of worship day. The Bay Area Free South Africa Movement has sent more than 200 letters to places of worship, asking them to focus their sermons and events Sunday on apartheid opposition.

"We didn't call it 'Church Day' because we didn't want to isolate any religious group," Gray said. "This cause cuts across religious lines."

Gray said response has been positive, but she can't predict the turnout for the various events. "It's like having a party and not knowing who will show up," she said.

Lecture on Islam

The Islamic Student Group is sponsoring a lecture on "Misconceptions about Islam" by Jeff Lang, a professor at the University of San Francisco, Tuesday, 12-2 p.m. in rooms A-E in the Student Union. Tuesday's lecture, the first of a series, will focus on "Women in Islam."

Psych prof studies demonstrations

By Paul Kullman

Jamie Newton, 39, an SF State psychology professor, organized non-violent demonstrations and actively protested against the Vietnam war in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Today, as a social scientist, he continues to help activist movements through his research on political demonstrations.

Since 1977 Newton has surveyed 10 protesting crowds while the demonstrations were in progress in the United States and Australia.

By collecting data on the spot Newton said he obtains a better representation of the crowd than by trying to track down and interview participants after the demonstration.

"It's a democratic tool, he said. It's useful to the protest organizer to know who is demonstrating and what they hope to achieve.

"Twenty years ago somebody simply issued a call and people came," Newton said. Since then, political protests have drastically changed. Organizing demonstrations has become a science.

Today activist groups plan demonstrations well in advance partly by training protesters in nonviolence and crowd management. Organizers fear that if violence breaks out the media will focus on that instead of the statement being made, he said.

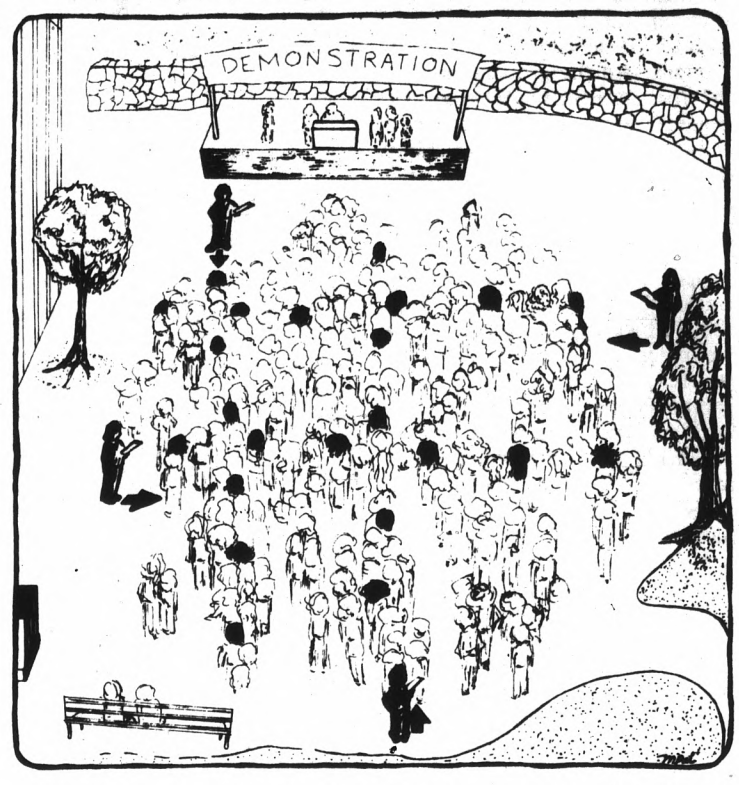
This preparation also offers the demonstrators a more "positive experience," Newton said. "If they feel satisfied they're more likely to continue.

"Decision-makers know that the people in demonstrations are just the tip of the iceberg," Newton continued. The people who are prepared to demonstrate on an issue represent many more people than are in the crowd."

However, Newton said he believes most of today's students don't feel compelled to make an "impact on the world."

"In my classes I'm finding more concern about making it in one's own life than I saw 10 to 15 years ago," he said.

The decreased political interest of students isn't the only reason for the lull in demonstrations on such issues as nuclear power and nuclear arms.



SF State professor Jamie Newton and research assistants collect data on political demonstrations. (Graphic by Margaret Pai.)

"Movements over time tend to alter their tactics," Newton said. The anti-nuclear movements have put more emphasis on litigation and political activities will "interweave." The nuclear freeze movement is a good example of this. It works within the system, placing the issue on ballots and lobbying members of Congress, and outside the system, organizing sit-ins and staging mass demonstrations.

"In my classes I'm finding more concern about making it in one's own life than I saw 10 to 15 years ago."

Before appearing at a demonstration with five to eight assistants, Newton requests permission from demonstration organizers to perform his survey. They rarely turn him down, he said.

Each member of the research team takes a different position around the crowd and then walks through the demonstration to a chosen marker on the opposite side, questioning certain individuals, for example, every fifth or tenth person on the way.

The most enthusiastic activists nearest the podium as well as the onlookers furthest away are accounted for in this manner, which is important especially when demonstrations end before the team has worked its way through the entire crowd.

If someone is uncooperative, the team member interviews the next person, according to the predetermined number, in the direction of the marker, he said. This minimizes the amount of bias in the data since the tendency is to interview the nice old lady rather than the spike-haired punk.

Newton's research shows that crowds are not assemblies of isolated individuals, but of distinct subgroups, which can either "amplify" or "dampen" the crowd's actions.

If a charismatic speaker, for example, advocates violence, a group may counteract the speaker's effect and dampen a member's desire to commit violence. But if the group is violence-oriented the speaker may amplify that desire.

In order to make this and other deductions, Newton asks questions such as:
— Are you alone or with a group?
— Do you consider yourself a participant in the demonstration, an observer or were you passing by?
— What do you see as the main issue in this demonstration?

Newton has published his research results in the Journal of Applied Social Psychology and the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. He also uses his research information to teach his Psychology 547 class, Social Conflict and Conflict Resolution.

Employers fair

More than 60 employers will be on campus next Wednesday and Thursday to give students information about job opportunities in their companies.

The Job Marketplace will be held in the Student Union's Barbary Coast Room from 10:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. both days.

The marketplace, which is held every semester, provides students with an opportunity to talk to a variety of organizations, companies and agencies about career possibilities and job prospects.

Participating organizations include non-profit agencies such as the Peace Corps and commercial companies such as Hewlett-Packard will be represented.

CLASSIFIEDS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

STUDY MEDICINE ABROAD! We recruit students for several foreign medical schools, located in Mexico, Caribbean, Philippines: Foreign Medical Education Consultants, P.O. Box 9932, Berkeley, CA 94709.

Beta Alpha Psi presents "Careers in Governmental Accounting", Wednesday, October 16, 1985; 4 pm to 5 pm. Everyone is welcome.

EMPLOYMENT

Cruiseship jobs. Telephone (707) 778-1066, for information.

HEALTH

Pfaid Volunteers: Men & Women, 18-55 yrs wanted for hair loss study. Mon.-Fri., 9:00-4:00, 2379 Ocean Ave., 586-5051.

The Health Resource Center in the Student Health Center has many services available to Students and faculty. Take Advantage!

EATING DISORDER? ONGOING group psychotherapy for women with bulimia or anorexia. Meets Thursday evenings in San Francisco. Contact Patricia Stamm, M.D., 826-3136.

STUDENT DENTAL/OPTICAL PLAN. ENROLL NOW! Save your teeth, eyes and money too. For information and brochure see A.S. office or call (408) 371-6811.

PERSONALS

DAUGHTERS with experience of ABSENT FATHER (through divorce or desertion) Researcher gathering info. on subject. Contact Ruth P.Q. Box 747, Mill Valley, 94942, 383-0143, early morn. for interview. Confidentiality guaranteed.

TYPING

Need an editor to whip your copy into shape? Or produce manuscript on word processor. For reasonable rates, call (415) 285-4724.

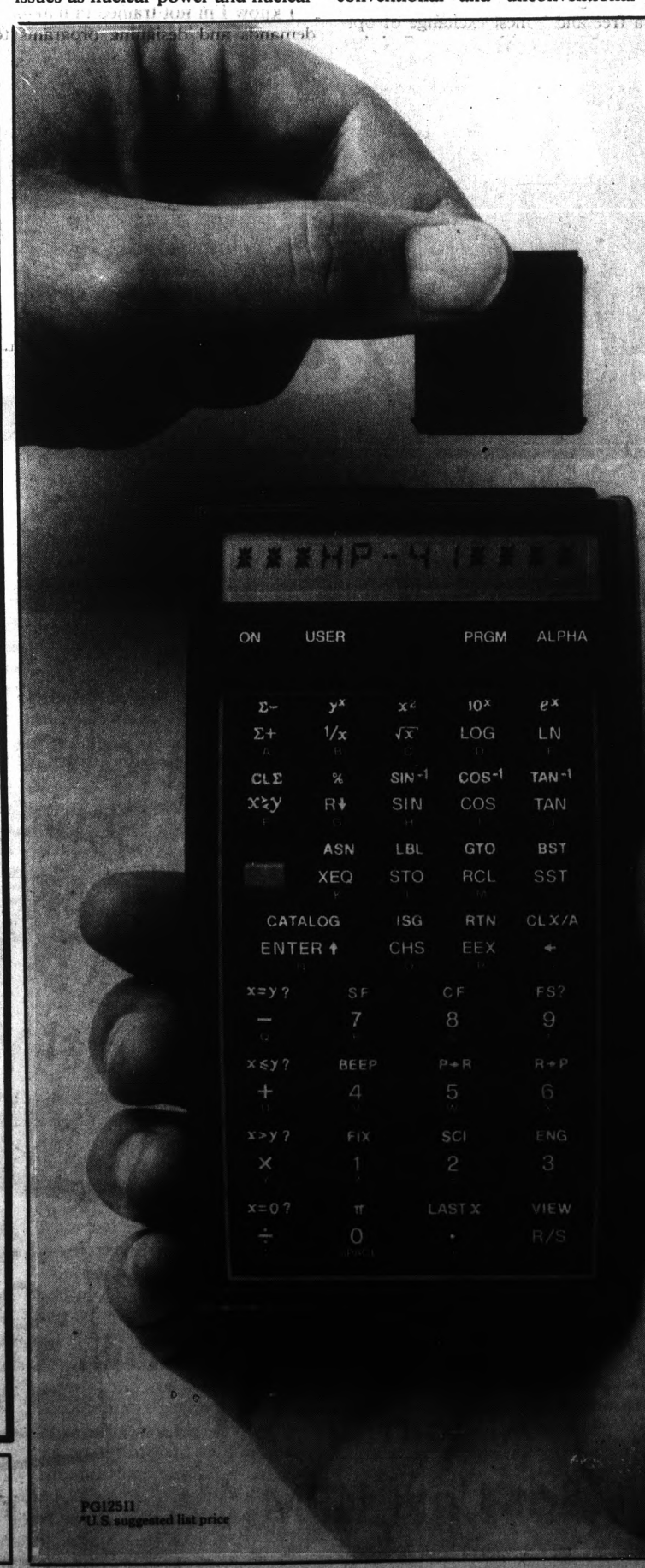
High Quality Word Processing; Resume, Term Paper, Mass Mailing. Featuring IBMXT DIABLO Printer. Competitive price. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 681-8418, Walter.

Word Processing Services: Essays, Theses, Manuscripts, Term Papers, Resumes, etc., $1.50 d.s. page, Minor Revisions Free. Specializing in Personalized Repetitive Letters. 24-Hour Service. 929-8375.

PHOENIX **CLASSIFIEDS GET RESULTS!**

GRE
KAPLAN
STANLEY H. KAPLAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER LTD
The world's leading test prep organization.
ENROLLING NOW! Visit us at our center, 1 Security Pacific Place, S.F., CA 94108. Or call us days, evenings or even weekends. Our phone number: (415) 433-1763.

THE SUPER HAND SPUN CRUST OLD STYLE PIZZA.
$2.00 off any large or extra large pizza.
$1.00 off any small or medium pizza with this ad.
Limit one discount per family per visit.
Offer expires October 31, 1985.
Pirrone's
2244 Taraval Street, S.F.


Free.
Get our new $49* software module when you buy an HP-41.
It's a deal that has no equal, for a calculator that has no equal.
Our new HP-41 Advantage software module packs 12K of ROM. One and a half times the capacity of any other HP-41 module. Large enough to hold the most popular engineering, mathematical and financial programs ever written for the HP-41.
You get comprehensive advanced matrix math functions, roots of equations and polynomials, integrations, base conversion and logic functions, and time value of money functions.
Our new module is also sub-programmable. So you can quickly access just a portion of a program, or transfer that section to your own program.
And it's even menu-driven. That eliminates overlays and reduces the number of prompts.
In short, you get everything it's going to take to help you make the grade in everything from Linear Algebra to Physics to Electronics to Statics and Dynamics.
The HP-41 is a deal all its own. Its operating system is so advanced, it doesn't need an "equals" key. Little wonder it's preferred by more engineers than any other calculator.
This is a limited time offer. Call (800) FOR-HPPC. Ask for Dept. 658B. We'll instantly give you the name of a dealer who has no equal.
Do it now. The phone call is free.
But our new module won't be for long.
HEWLETT PACKARD
I'm a student who has no equal. Here's my proof-of-purchase to prove it. Please send me my free software module.
Name
Address
City State Zip
Phone Number
HP-41 Serial Number
Mail coupon with proof-of-purchase to: Hewlett-Packard Co., c/o Direct Mail Projects/M-M, P.O. Box 10598, Portland, Oregon 97209
Offer not redeemable at HP dealer. HP-41 must be purchased between 8/15/85 and 11/15/85. Envelopes must be postmarked by 12/31/85. Good only in U.S.A. Void where prohibited, taxed or restricted by law. HP employee purchases not eligible. Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.
PG12511
*U.S. suggested list price

Opinion

Editorial

Stand up, be counted

Tomorrow, members of the Bay Area community will be called upon to use their bodies and voices to battle the racist apartheid regime halfway around the world.

The anti-apartheid movement has two enemies: those who support apartheid and those who sit still and ask, "What good is it to protest?"

Those who say protests are useless are the same people who do not vote because they feel their vote will not make a difference.

The growing success of the anti-apartheid movement is proof that your protests, like your votes, do make a difference.

A key focus of the anti-apartheid movement is divestment, taking money out of companies that do business with South Africa. The goal of divestment is to put economic pressure on the South African government.

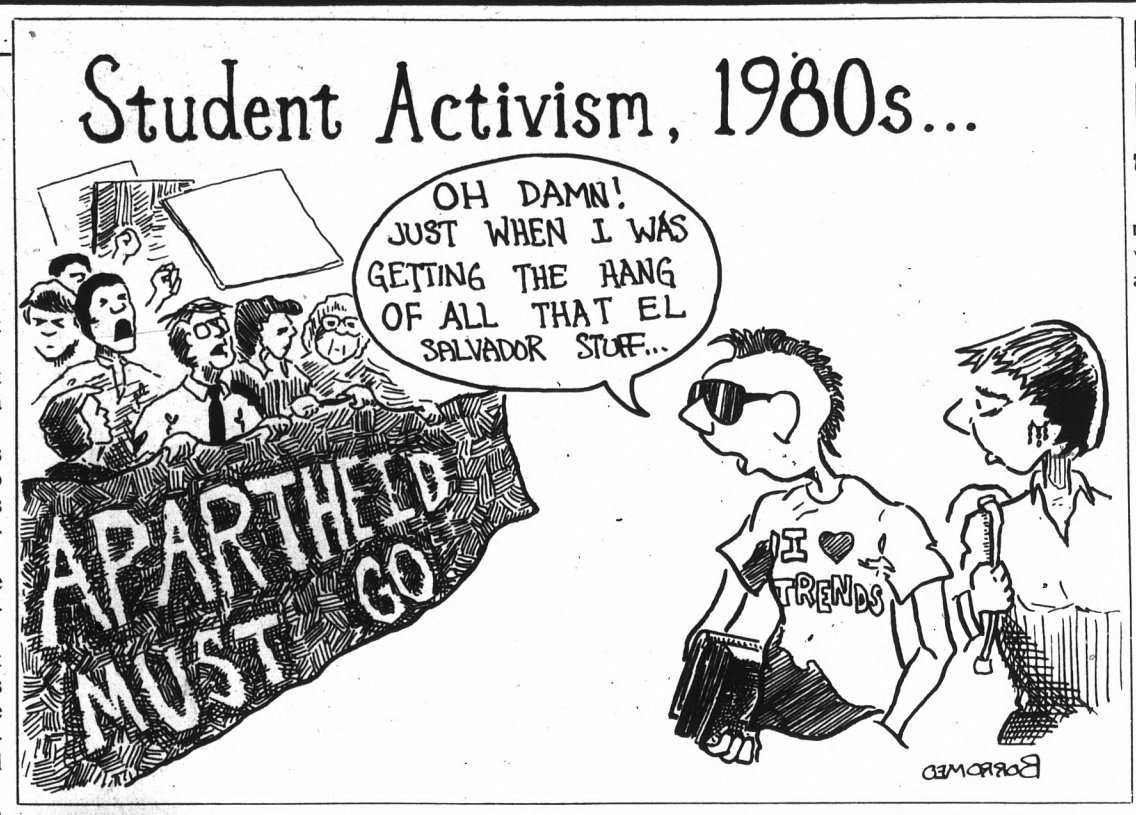
This pressure has helped create an unstable economic atmosphere in South Africa, which was aggravated last summer.

In a speech in August, South African President Pieter Botha failed to outline specific racial reforms despite political and economic pressure. His failure contributed to fears that the United States and European nations would follow through with planned economic sanctions.

Immediately after the speech, the Rand (the South African dollar) plummeted and the stock market had to be shut down for one day to avoid panicked selling and a market crash.

Aside from moral considerations, companies are electing not to make new investments in South Africa because of the instability of the apartheid system. Before the recent international opposition to apartheid, South Africa was the most stable country in the region.

Our protests are being felt in South Africa. A coordinated effort by people all over the world can right a tremendous wrong of apartheid.



Arms control — it's a family affair

By Scott Ard

There are days when I think my dad should run for president. He is charismatic, loves war movies, puts the stars and stripes out every holiday and hates anything un-American. He is a hero in this age of conservatism. I'm glad he's got the admiration of friends and neighbors, but I know him for what he really is: suave, debonair and sophisticated, but a little off center.

Dad knows in his bones that someday, "those oppressors will come goose-stepping up the front lawn and make us drink vodka, eat fish eggs and wear those silly fur hats." He is referring to the Comminskies, a family a few blocks away with whom nobody on our block will associate. Except for a few rumors, and even fewer pictures, we don't know what they look like, what they eat, what they read or what they believe.

Dad believes "the strong family is the better family," so he went out and bought another .357 Magnum. "Those slobbering Neanderthals won't dare enter our neighborhood knowing what we have," dad says, trying to spin the heavy, black weapon on his finger.

What we have are 43 ten-gauge shotguns, 28 automatic rifles, dozens of grenades, mortars, mines, surface-to-air missiles and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition. Clearly, we have enough fire-power to wipe out the Comminskie family, all six of them.

We frequently host parties where guests get a chance to swim in our pool, play on our tennis courts and eat our catered food. It's a shame our guests don't get to see what our family is like between parties.

My youngest brother loves to read. Every penny of Michael's 50-cents-a-week allowance is added to his paper route money to buy books. Dad refuses to buy Michael's books because "the future of the family is in defense, not education." Only half joking, dad adds, "What are we going to do, throw books at them when they come marching up the front porch?"

Grandma and grandpa could also use a little more money. They get $10 a week from dad. Since it is their only income, they are completely dependent on him. The $10 is spent on food, which is usually high-protein Alpo.

They live out of sight in the dark, small room above the garage. Dad tells them he wishes he could do more, but I know he never will. He makes them believe they are fortunate just to be allowed to live in our beautiful home. When they are especially vociferous in their objections, dad gives them a peace offering of cheese.

Last week we heard the Comminskies had three more pistols than we have. True or not, dad figured this "clear and dangerous advantage" means they are ready to attack. "I know those Comminskies, they live in an either/or world where they plan to be the victor." I said, "Dad, that sounds a lot like your philosophy."

"Don't give me none of that liberal mumbo-jumbo. I've heard enough talk, it's time to do something."

"If you want to do something, you should go talk to them."

"I will, someday," he said, squinting through the sights of a Bazooka.

To counter the weapon imbalance, dad took out a ban for aluminum siding. Dad reasons, "If they know their weapons are useless they won't bother to use them."

Workers have already begun to install the siding, which has sparked a lot of criticism within our house and reportedly over at the Comminskies. It is rumored that the Comminskies cannot yet afford siding and will try to presuade the town council to ban it.

Michael and I know the siding is pointless. It will only make the Comminskies buy more weapons to insure that they will be able to blast through our siding.

Family members on both sides are caught in a mindless battle. Rumor is that Mr. Comminskie is forcing his children to infiltrate other neighborhoods to persuade others to join the Comminskie cause. No big deal. Michael and I have been doing the same since we learned how to ride bikes, but we're sneakier.

The grandparents complain that the new siding will make it too hot above the garage. Dad snaps back, with a slight snicker, "Would you rather die from American heat or a Comminskie bullet?"

I think dad has seen "Rambo" too many times. I tell mom of my concern about dad's mental stability, but she insists that he is OK. "Your father is concerned only for the well-being of the family. He even prays every night that he remembers."

I say, "That's nice mom, but he still spends more money on guns than on books for Michael or food for grandma and grandpa. What are we going to do when the Comminskies get siding? What new weapon will we buy to counter it and what will we sacrifice to get that weapon? This isn't living, this is surviving.

I expect ignorance on both sides will make relations worse. I don't blame the Comminskie family as a whole, just Mr. Comminskie. Like Michael once said, "From what I have read, they are nice people. It is Mr. Comminskie who doesn't deserve his family."

I hope we never go to war, win or lose. I know what life would be like under the rule of Mr. Comminskie, and I'm not talking fish eggs and vodka.

Even if we "won," I wonder if life would be the same without the Comminskies. We are constantly hearing about how bad life is in their home. That makes us more thankful for what we have. Without them, we would just find more things to complain about at home.

The Finnigan File

General Education — the 'New Coke' syndrome

SF State is one of the few schools in North America to have a system where four distinct general education programs operate simultaneously; the ancient 1969-1981 program, the 1981-83 format, a 1983-85 plan, and this fall's new marching orders. Understandably, students from around the country are shell-shocked by the number of GE classes it takes to graduate. It's easy to get into State but almost impossible to graduate in four years — or even five with the help of a St. Bernard.

If this were a small, Eastern college — where everyone studied the traditional liberal arts because they knew the school's name would open doors for them after graduation — we wouldn't have the maze-like infrastructure that dominates many a student's class scheduling. SF State with its academic problem is like America itself — a vast patchwork of complicated interest groups each vying for attention, resource, space and, above all, money.

Universities were designed to be storehouses for ideas, a place for a free and honest exchange of opinions. However, looking back at history, we find that when a dictator took power or a conquering army occupied a country, one of the first places to be subdued was the university. For centuries, it has been professors and students who quickly fill the jails of dictators. They commit the frightening crime of thought, a fascist's nightmare.

Preserving a free flow of ideas is one reason why GE exists. It gives you a handshake introduction to a plethora of disciplines. GE is geared toward the new, usually undeclared student, hoping that maybe by taking an anthropology class, he or she may become interested enough to declare it his or her major.

These "feeder" classes, which bring students into a major, are often the winning card in the university's GE game of FTE — full-time enrollment. Schools and departments live or die, give fellowships or deny tenure-track slots based on how many students are either bright enough or gullible enough to absorb a given department's view of the world.

If, for example, the Oral Communications requirement of Segment I was dropped or made part of a larger, more varied cluster, the 36 sections of Speech 150 would probably go down to six, at best. This would be taking the legs right out from under the Speech and Communications Studies department. This crippling effect could happen to English, History, Mathematics, Biology or any of the big-ticket departments that rely on popular GE courses for the bulk of their students.

But GE can also keep smaller yet necessary disciplines alive too. The School of Ethnic Studies remains intact today partly because of its GE offerings. When a class is approved on the GE list, it is like being baptized into a church, being accepted by the congregation of students and teachers who worship higher learning.

The survival of both large and small departments is one reason why everything is so screwed up with GE. The Academic Senate, the school's main scholastic policy-maker, is full of dedicated teachers and administrators who each bring to the senate meetings a hidden agenda for survival.

The schools of Humanities, Behavioral and Social Sciences, and Creative Arts have one view of what a university should be. But the more popular schools of Business and Science want a proportionately larger share of the resources because they have more students. Both seek GE programs that attract a lion's share of the student body. In some cases, education works like democracy, and when enough students don't sign up, a class is cut. GE can act as a safety valve for such extinction by providing at least one avenue to students.

I know I'm not trained in handling difficult budget demands and designing programs to satisfy a wide spectrum of concerns. But that is the main question that the Academic Senate, through GE, tries to address: How does a university recognize both needs and ambitions of schools and departments while simultaneously providing a sound yet uncomplicated introduction to higher education?

Is GE going to become so pervasive that Mayor Feinstein must pass the JEPET before sitting down to dinner during next year's "SF State Week"? And do I, as a functioning person, need "that math they're shoving at me? I can balance my checkbook and figure a tip. But I'd like to see any administrator take the inane Entry-Level Math Exam, so I could see them cringe with everyone else when they realize what a pointless bitch it is.

So aside from answering the tough questions posed by senate's feuding, maybe the senate, in determining a new GE revision, should ask itself the bigger questions like: What are the needs of this country? What kind of students is this system putting out? Are they productive? Are they good leaders? Are they moral? Do they become physicists who don't think twice when asked by the Air Force to build a nuclear warhead? Do they take land away from Native Americans for copper mining, or do they evict low-income families from buildings so they can start a condominium development?

Finally, if anything else, that's what an education is supposed to do for you. It can teach you skills, give you a professional perspective and a sense of citizenship. But above all, a college education, including the GE part of it, is supposed to give you a heart filled with compassion and kindness. Because you'll be robbed of that soon enough after you grab the sheepskin.

Letter

Divestment hypocrites

Editor,

Now that sundry educators and politicians have supinely knuckled under to shrill mob demands for South African divestment — the same kind of mob outcry, incidentally, that helped bring us Fidel Castro and the Ayatollah Khomeini — one wonders just how many of those politicians and teachers and liberal mobsters will practice what they preach, on a personal level. How many will cease buying products of firms that do business with South Africa?

How many will stop buying cars from Ford, GM, Chrysler, VW, Toyota and Mercedes, to name a few? Or fuel from Texaco, Chevron, Exxon and Shell? Or typewriters and computers from IBM and home appliances from General Electric?

All those politicians and preachers and liberal do-gooders and leftist columnists who keep trying to force all governments (except communist ones) to be just like our own, without our heritage of individual rights and freedom — just how many of them do you suppose will stop buying Eastman Kodak cameras and accessories, or even make the tiny gesture of not using Kodak film for their publicity photos, official publications and personal family albums? Any bets?

Will they do as they say? Or will they be just one more example of that all-too-common species, the PPH — the Pious Posturing Hypocrite?

— Fielding Greaves

Prejudice ruins hope for Geneva

By Ross Larsen

In second grade, when my innocent mind began to realize that the earth could be turned into another sun with the press of a button, I wondered what I could do about it.

They told me to hope.

Since then, I have tried to follow that advice and hoped that someday our wisdom would catch up with our technology and would put the planet back on a safe footing.

I hoped for success during the SALT I and SALT II talks. I hoped when a new, less dogmatic leader took control of the Soviet Union and offered to unilaterally freeze deployment of strategic weapons in Europe.

I've grown tired of hoping.

Many times since Reagan took office I have raised my hopes for a real arms treaty, only to have them dashed when the rhetoric proved to be just that.

So when I see the East and West are again at the bargaining table, excuse me if I don't go through the painful process of getting my hopes up.

To start with, the match may be over before the opening bell of this new round of talks. One day after newspapers reported the Soviets' offer to reduce their total nuclear strength by 50 percent, the U.S. State Department said it would reject the offer.

I'm not arguing the merits of this specific plan. But condemning an offer before it is formally offered will not get the negotiations off on the right foot.

The State Department apparently saw this new move as another "ploy" by the Soviet Union to "get ahead" in the arms race.

The State Department had the same cold reaction when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced the first unilateral arms control action in years, a six-month freeze on the deployment of new Soviet missiles in Europe.

The question that comes to my mind is: What could the Soviets possibly do that wouldn't be considered a "ploy" by the State Department?

The Reagan administration's belief that a nuclear war can be won is another reason to stop hoping. The Strategic Defense Initiative or "Star Wars" program is aimed at giving the United States a possible victory in a nuclear holocaust. If Star Wars works, it will end the balance that mutually assured destruction has created, which has kept the world alive for the past 40 years. The administration has repeatedly said it will not compromise "Star Wars."

Two-time Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling commented on the administration's winning philosophy a few years ago with this analogy: "You and another person are in a garage filled with gasoline. You have four matches and he has five. Who is ahead?"

One more reason to stop hoping is Reagan's general view of the Soviets.

Reagan seems to see the conflict between the two powers as a basic struggle between good and evil. In his rhetoric he has called the Soviets terrorists, murderers and international outlaws. All the while our defenses have grown astronomically.

How can the State Department go into the negotiations with an open mind when they view the other party as a bunch of terrorists?

In six years of office, Reagan hasn't had a single meeting with a Soviet leader. The only meeting he held with a high-ranking Soviet official was a meaningless photo session with foreign minister Andrei Gromyko during the last campaign.

When the United States rejects the myth that a nuclear war can be won and accepts bilateral and unilateral action to ease conflict, maybe I'll take my hope out of mothballs and use it again.

PHOENIX

Managing Editor.....Ruth Snyder
Assistant Managing Editor.....Barbara Cotter
News Editor.....Clare Gallagher
City Editor.....Lionel Sanchez
Assist. City Editor, Beats.....Bill Hutchinson
Assist. City Editor, Themes.....Jane Thrall
Assist. City Editor, Features.....Jana Salmon-Heyneman
Chief Copy Editor.....Julie Marchasin
Assist. Copy Editors.....Eric Altice, Gayle Robinson, Diana Hill
Opinion Editor.....Scott Ard
Backwords Editor.....Kathryn Armstrong
Arts Editor.....Janice Lee
Sports Editor.....Curt Dawson
Photo Editor.....John Howes
Production Coordinators.....Carol Prawicki, Karen Wong, Glenda Smith
Ad & Business Manager.....Julie L. Johnson
Systems Editor.....James M. Uomini
Assist. Systems Editor.....Patty Au
Workshop Coordinator.....Leonard Sellers

Phoenix is a laboratory newspaper published each Thursday during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. Opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorial, which does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Journalism Department or the university administration.

The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

Research for some of the articles appearing in Phoenix is made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.

1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132
City Desk
(415) 469-2083 & 2525
Advertising
469-2085

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

By Mary F. Calvert

Dean Cunningham holds up a sketch of the proposed building.

School of Business wants new building

By Ed Russo

SF State's School of Business wants a new building and plans to raise $7 million to get it.

If the school can generate that much in donations, the California State University would match that amount for the $14 million needed for the building, said Arthur Cunningham, dean of the School of Business.

No money has yet been raised for the proposed three-story, 83,725-square-foot building, which would be built on Lot 7, currently a parking lot and site for several portable buildings.

Cunningham said he received the "blessing" of CSU Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds this summer to raise the funds. He said SF State President Chia-Wei Woo also agrees a new business building should be built.

The business building does not have adequate space or facilities, and many business classes are taught throughout campus, Cunningham said.

"We're in perhaps the second or third largest financial center in the country and for us to have an outstanding business school in the oldest building on campus is something of a travesty," he said.

The School of Business, with 5,500 students in 13 majors, has seen a 125 percent increase in enrollment between 1974 and 1983.

Individuals will be targeted as potential donors, and the building will be named for the largest benefactor.

"Lots of people, we think, have got more than $7 million," Cunningham said. "We've got a whole list of people. I don't want to reveal the names at this point in time, but we're going after people, and we hope to be able to do it."

The School of Business has also launched a $3 million fund-raising drive to establish a faculty endowment fund.

Nearly $300,000 in contributions and pledges have been made toward the endowment, which would provide money for faculty travel and research, relocation expenses for new instructors, specialized equipment, such as computers, and funds for student clubs.

The $3 million would be invested by the Frederic Burk Foundation, and the income generated, projected to be about $200,000 a year, would be used to finance these programs.

The largest donor to date has been Equitec Financial Group, which has pledged $200,000. Equitec Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Marsden Cason received a bachelor's degree in finance from SF State in 1965.

Other contributors include Transamerica Corp., $17,000; McKesson Corp., $5,000; Bank of America, $4,000; and students and faculty have donated $3,810, according to the School of Business 1984-85 annual report.

Transamerica Chairman John Beckett, McKesson Vice President Marvin Krasnansky, Bank of America Chairman of the Board Leland Prussia and Cason belong to the School of Business Advisory Council.

The council assists Cunningham by "appraising the relevance of the educational offerings" and helps to raise money for the school, according to the report.

Cunningham acknowledged that the business school's natural relationship with the business world holds an advantage for fund raising but said each school has its own connections with potential donors.

He used the School of Creative Arts as an example.

"Creative arts has connections with artists and rock stars," Cunningham said. "And as you know, rock stars have more money than anyone."

Library fine hike

The J. Paul Leonard Library increased fines for overdue books Sept. 3. Fines are now 25 cents per day for items loaned for periods longer than seven days; $1 per day for items loaned for six days or less; and $1 per hour for items that are loaned hourly or overnight. The maximum charge for an overdue item is $25. As a result of the overdue book charges, total fines for lost books have also increased. Lost book fees consist of overdue charges, a processing fee of $10 and a replacement fee, which is the current price of the book. There was no increase in damage fees.

Reaching out to the Far East

Cultural understanding bridges gaps

By Paul Wolf

An American businessman in China prepares to leave the home of a Chinese businessman who has invited him to dinner. He shakes his hand, pats him on the back and gives his wife a gentle hug.

What he doesn't realize is that his gestures have offended the man and his wife.

Misunderstandings between American and Chinese people are the most common reason for failure in business negotiations, said Jo-Ann Craig, a researcher and project developer for Overseas Training and Orientation Program. OTOP is a new SF State program designed to promote better U.S. relations with China through cultural education and understanding.

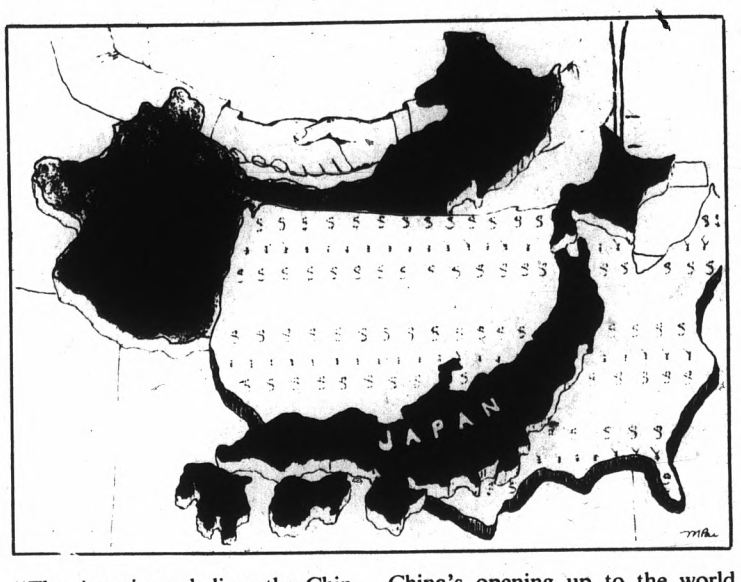
"In China, you can touch someone of the same sex, but not someone of the other sex," Craig said. "If an American wanted to give a hug to someone's wife, that would be taken as a sexual advance."

A pat on the back, she said, "communicates superiority, done in China only from an elder to a younger." From an American, the Chinese would interpret it as signifying a "colonialist attitude."

"What's friendly in one culture may be taboo in another," said Craig, who is an anthropologist "with great love for China."

An American, though well-meaning, may often leave his Chinese counterpart insulted and distrustful, Craig said.

And it works the other way.



"The Americans believe the Chinese deliberately try their patience to get the upper hand (in negotiations)." But in fact, "the Chinese can't make decisions on their own. There must be a group decision." The Americans don't know this and get insulted.

OTOP director Devere Pentony, a professor of International Relations who specializes in China, said monthly seminars will be led by experts from business and industry with experience dealing with China. The first seminar will be held on campus at the Seven Hills Conference Center Oct. 16 for Intel Corporation from Sunnyvale.

According to Craig, the cost of a one-day seminar will be about $300 per person.

Craig, one of OTOP's two paid employees, has researched the cultural and business differences of the two countries since 1981, when she and Pentony decided to create the program "to help China develop and to help the 'global marketplace.'"

While OTOP is a reflection of China's opening up to the world market, OTOP staff members believe their work goes beyond economics. Cultural understanding, she said, leads to peace and mutual respect.

According to Pentony, OTOP, which received its first grant last spring through the Frederic Burk Foundation from the U.S. Department of Education, will not limit its programs to China. Following China, Pentony has his sights set on India.

But for now, Pentony wants to put OTOP on its feet. "We are trying to get people interested in our program and to get a solid reputation."

Craig said this is the first time a university has developed such a program with China. "We hope this program will set a paradigm for other universities," Craig said. And she has her fingers crossed.

But a reminder. Crossing your fingers in China means something other than luck. It's an obscene gesture. But how could you know?

U.S.-Japan Institute may ease tension

By Elizabeth Khachigian

Animosity toward Japanese business and trade policy has grown in recent years, but SF State is making an effort to ease the tension and break down the cultural barriers.

SF State's U.S.-Japan Institute has served as "a bridge between two countries" for more than 10 years, according to Mitsuko S. Duerr, associate director of the institute.

As part of the School of Business, the institute provides educational programs involving business in an effort to promote a better understanding between the two countries.

Courses and seminars, as well as specialized training and orientation sessions, are offered for groups from both nations with topics such as the "Foundations of Marketing in and Between the U.S. and Japan."

Duerr teaches a course designed to provide background about Japan for students interested in U.S.-Japan Business Relations. The class discusses Japanese history, customs and behavior.

SF State's institute participates in an exchange program with the Institute for International Studies and Training in Fujinomiya, Japan, which teaches graduate-level international and Japanese business.

SF State is the only university in California and one of nine in North America invited to participate in the Japanese exchange program.

The four-month session accepts only six prospective MBA students from SF State and provides scholarships to cover tuition, housing, books and field trips funded by grants from the Japanese government and various Japanese corporations.

There is no packaged program for the Japanese groups that come to SF State. Instead, programs are designed to suit their particular needs.

Groups range from banking to retail, and lecturers may be professors, U.S. corporate executives or international speakers.

This spring, about 10 Japanese business people will come to SF State for an intense English course.

The institute was founded under the School of Humanities in 1972

See Institution, page 12.

Professor says China moves ahead

By Paul Wolf

"People were apologizing to me for what went on in the Cultural Revolution."

SF State English professor James Kohn, back from a year teaching in China, described a country regretting its recent history but resolved to make a different future.

"Everywhere I went in China," Kohn said, "people said the Cultural Revolution was a time when many mistakes were made."

The Cultural Revolution was a movement initiated in 1964 by Mao Tse-tung to stamp out all remnants of capitalism. For 11 years, young people roved the countryside, terrorizing professors, students and anyone suspected of bourgeois leanings. Many Chinese high officials were exiled and universities were closed.

But people also asked Kohn what he thought of the country's recent development. "I'd say to them I liked it," he said.

Under Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, China is now experimenting with capitalism with its thriving "open market" pursuing industrial growth. "It's a society that's making a big push toward industrial development, the kind we made at the turn of the century," Kohn said.

Kohn said he became interested in China 20 years ago when he was a graduate student at SF State. But it wasn't until the past few years that an exchange program was available for him.

In the fall of 1983, SF State began an exchange program with Shandong Teachers University in Jinan, Shandong Provice in northeastern China. Kohn's turn to go came in fall of 1984.

At the university, Kohn taught English literature and conversation, sociolinguistics and American culture.

While he praises the new policies that allowed him to live and teach at the university in Jinan, Kohn said education remains strictly regulated and allows little freedom for students.

"Students have few choices in

See Kohn, page 12.

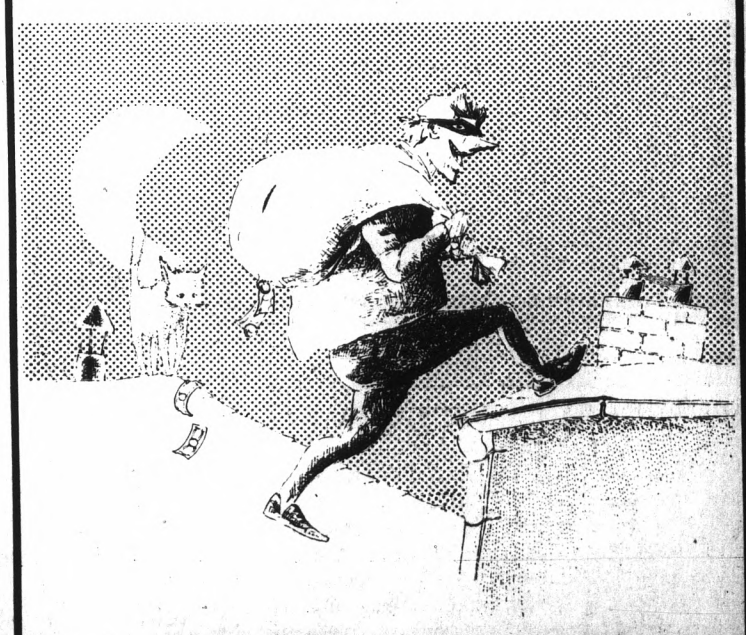
Win $1,000!
Poetry Contest

A $1,000 grand prize is being offered in World of Poetry's new poetry contest, open to all students. There are 100 prizes in all. For a FREE list of rules and prizes, write —

WORLD OF POETRY
2431 Stockton, Dept. CS
Sacramento, CA 95817

Please print . . .
First Name
Last
Address
City
State
ZIP CODE
IMPORTANT!

Do You Have Business That Can Only Be Done At Night?



THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS BUSINESS OFFICE STAYS OPEN UNTIL 7 PM EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

STUDENT UNION BUILDING M106

469-2321

supercuts®
we cut hair for your ego not ours..
$8
SAN FRANCISCO
59 W. PORTAL AVE. (Half block from W. Portal Tunnel) 566-3929
Hours: M-F 9-9 SAT 9-7 SUN 10-5

Clearing the table with a pool shark

By Ross Larsen

When 16-year-old Stephen Grantello walked into the King Louie Pool Hall in Overland Park, Kan. he didn't know his life was about to take a sharp turn. But after watching the pros use their fire and finesse to drop 15 balls into the right holes, he was hooked.

Pool was it.

Twenty years and thousands of eight-balls later, Grantello, now an SF State nursing student, still stalks the table — at the Rack and Cue pool room in the Student Union.

While massacring an unwary opponent, Grantello, 36, raked his fingers through his blond pony tail and shared tales from his years as a pool professional. With an Old Gold cigarette pinched tightly in his lips, he swept the balls off the table like it was a race, all the while scanning the next shot with his rapid eyes.

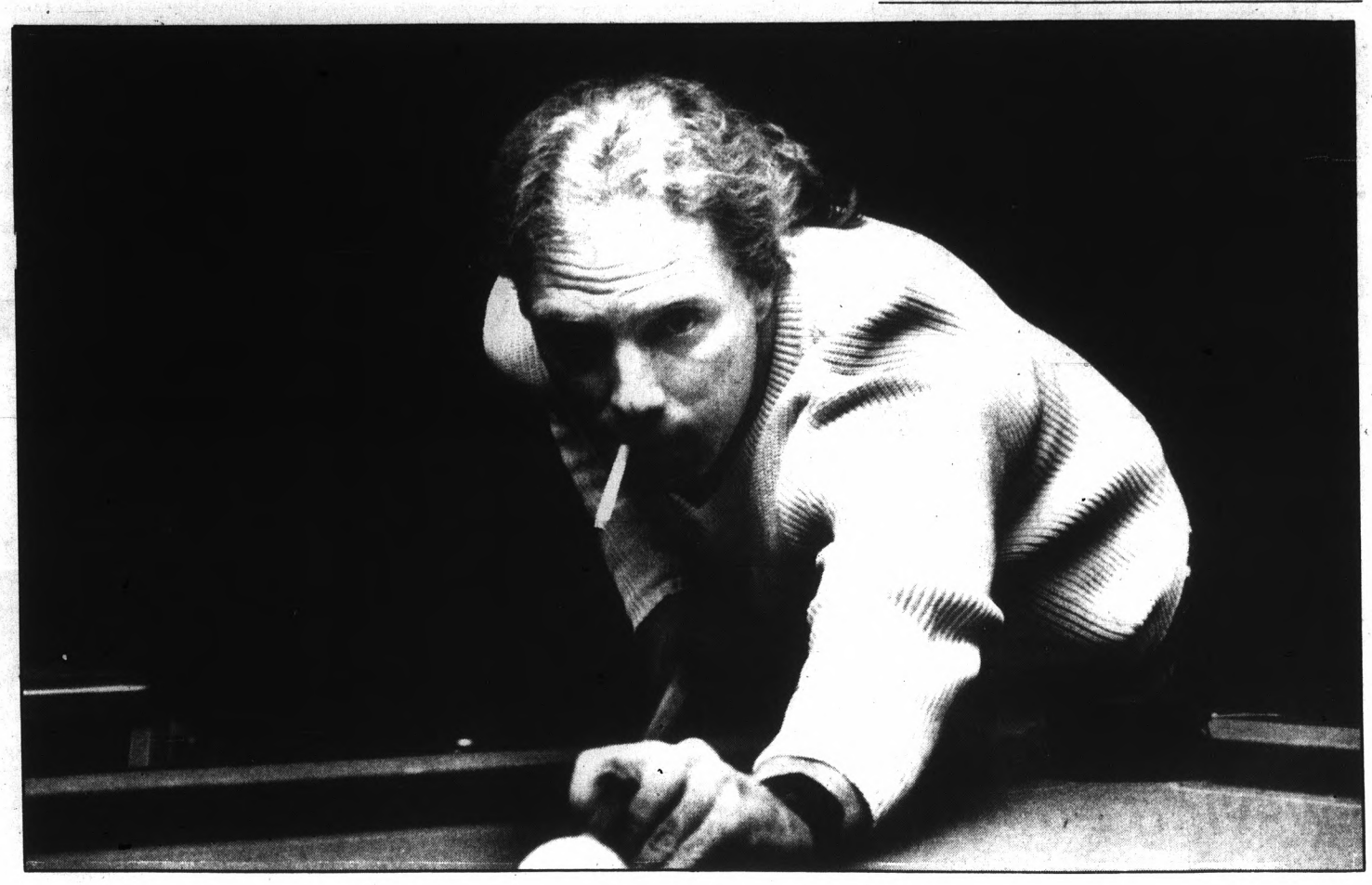
"Pool is like chess," Grantello said. "You are usually planning three or four shots ahead."

Back East in his youth, Grantello said, pool games were played for money and his opponents were the pros, and the "road men," players who travel, making a living as pool hustlers.

Grantello has been on both sides of the hustling game.

To hustle, a player usually plays well below his ability. The best ones put on acts so they appear to be suckers. After a small bet is made (like two dollars a game) the bet is upped to $10, $20 or more. Then the "sucker" starts playing his best game and clears tables.

The opponent's frustration turns into a desire to teach the hustler a lesson and win. "Then the hook is in," said Grantello. "The hustler will bleed you for all you're worth."



Like most pros, Grantello (above) takes only a second to scan the table before a shot. His table stance (below) is also a big part of his game. (Photos by Joe Wolek.)

Grantello's highest point as a money player came early in his career. He won some money in a boxing match bet from a man named Benny Conway, one of the best road players in the Kansas City area. To get the money back, Conway challenged Grantello to a pool match and spotted him to a good advantage.

When the morning came, Grantello walked out with over $200 of Conway's money.

"Word went out fast that I had beat Conway out of $200," he said, "and suddenly I was in a different league. Everybody wanted to play me. That was it, the pinnacle of my career."

"While a player is just risking his money, a hustler is risking his life."

Growing up near Kansas City, he found pool to be a great way of making spending money while he was in school. He quickly surpassed his friends, who had taught him the basics, and started making a name for himself in pool halls and dark bars from Kansas City to the Atlantic.

"I bought my first car from the money I made on pool," Grantello said. "Even though I'm a more knowledgeable player now, I think I had better nerves for money pool when I was young.

As he graduated into high levels of playing, it became more difficult to make a living on the game. His losses began balancing out his wins as his nerves got to him.

"I'm not a real ninth-inning player," he said. "Last year I lost the championship here because I scratched on the eight-ball.

You need better nerves than I have to be a real money player."

Sometimes, the frustration of being hustled turns to anger and violence. Then pool becomes a different game. Grantello has had some close scrapes in his 20 years.

Grantello remembers a time in his younger days when he and some friends cleaned out several people at one hall on a hot night.

"We saw them talking together, and picking up pop bottles," he said. "I'm glad I had track in high school because we had to run to get out of there.

"That's the evil of money I guess.

"While a player is just risking his money," said Grantello, "a hustler is risking his life."

Homeless, hungry find hope in Richmond

By Patricia McGoldrick

In a North Richmond neighborhood of rundown buildings, vacant lots and abandoned cars, the sign in front of a new-looking stucco building spells out "Richmond Rescue Mission 200."

The mission, located at 200 MacDonald Ave., is a place for homeless, hungry and lonely people who have seen the sign that says, "If you do not have a friend in the world you can find one here."

Thousands have found food and beds at the mission since it opened in 1965.

"All of our services are free," said Josephine Lee, SF State graduate and auxiliary director of the mission. Lee graduated from SF State in 1958 with a bachelor's degree in education.

She said people come in all the time to donate clothes, furniture and appliances as well as food.

When Phil Scoggan arrived at the mission 10 years ago he hadn't eaten in three days and had just spent three months in Santa Rita Correctional Institute.

Scoggan was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and had attended Harvard. By the time he was 26 he held an important position at a computer firm on the peninsula. He had everything he wanted but found out money was not the answer, Lee said.

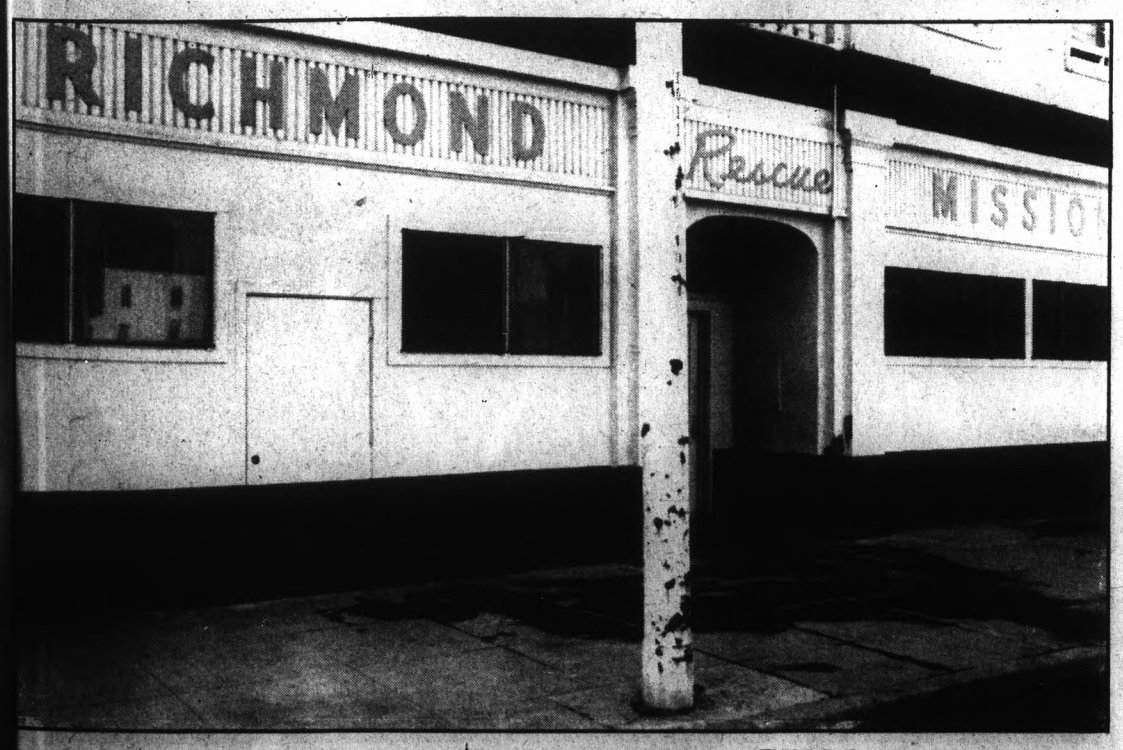
"He just quit his job and left and started wandering the streets just totally disillusioned with life," she said.

"(While at the mission) someone shared the Lord with him and he responded to the Lord and invited Christ to be his Savior," Lee said.

Scoggan, now a minister at an East Bay church, was one of many volunteers who helped build and expand the mission that presently consists of three buildings and occupies nearly an entire block.

When Malcolm, Josephine's husband, became director of the mission in 1970 it consisted of one building constructed in 1908 with 16 beds in a dormitory.

Josephine Lee [right], auxiliary director of the Richmond Rescue Mission. The original structure [below], built in 1908. (Photos by Catharine Krueger.)



"Finances were very meager then," Lee said. "We just worked here as a service to the Lord.

"We started putting foam pads on the floor because we were overflowing every night."

They bought and refurbished the building as soon as they got enough money, setting aside four upstairs rooms for a women's ministry, Lee said.

Malcolm built a second building about seven years ago with the help of people who came in off the street, she said.

Before Scoggan began work on the third building he joined the Discipleship Program, Lee said.

Members of the program largely run the mission, she said.

"They work on computers or with mailings. If they are not as gifted we have them work in the kitchen because we have all these meals to prepare," she said.

"The program's pretty tough — no drinking, no drugs. This is where we have some input in their lives and teach them."

About 30 to 35 people are now in the program, which requires a 90-day commitment and provides free room and board but no salary.

Carlos Moro came to the mission for the first time on the evening of July 3 and met Lee the next day at the mission's July 4 picnic at San Pablo Dam Reservoir.

"She sat down next to me and asked me what I was doing at the mission. She found out that I had experience with computers and encouraged me to join the program," he said.

"I took computer classes at schools in Berkeley and tutored students at Evans Hall at UC Berkeley," Moro said. He joined the program in August.

Moro is also a writer.

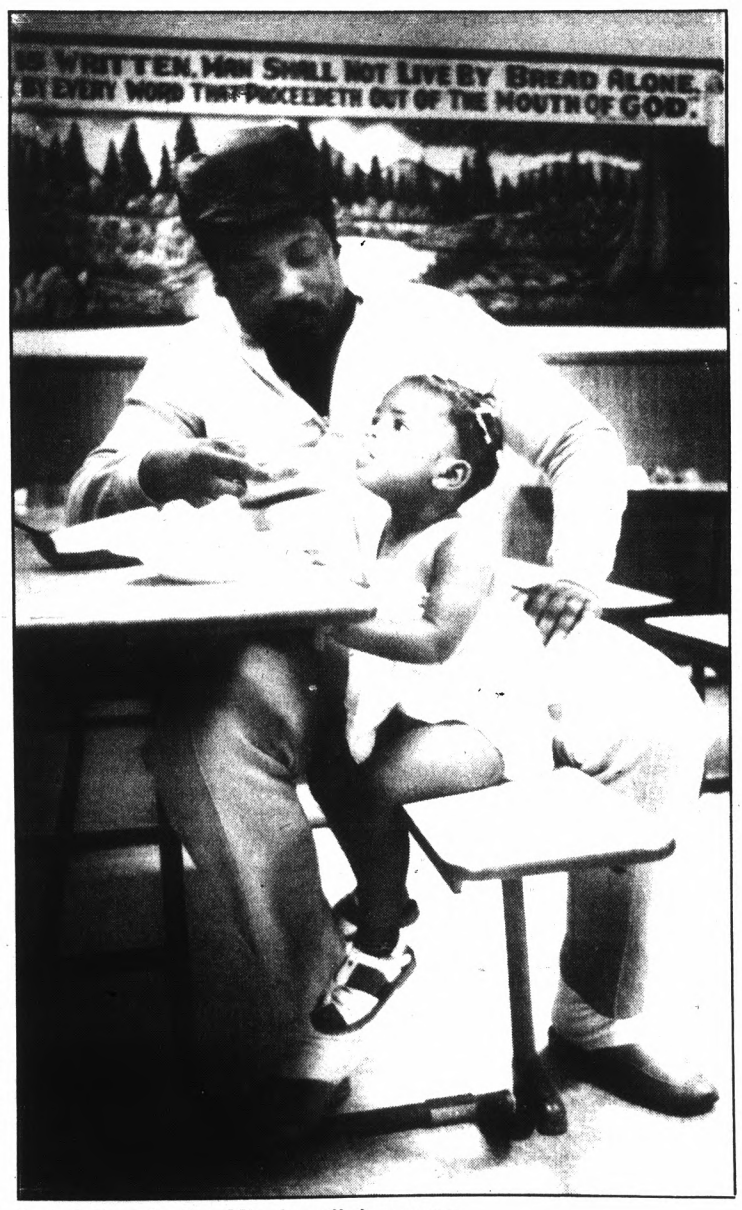
"I've had a couple of stories published in some obscure publications and a play I wrote was performed by the Bare Stage Repertory Company in Berkeley," he said.

He also had a script for a series rejected by KQED, he said. "I have that rejection hanging on my wall."

Program members have mandatory duties, such as chapel monitor duty and bible study classes. Moro said these duties are "no big thing."

Everyone who comes to the mission for a meal must attend chapel first. Evening chapel begins at 7:30 p.m., dinner is served an hour later and lights are out at 10 p.m.

"Chapel precedes every meal to make sure they get more than just physical food," Moro said.



Lunchtime in the Mission dining room.

Rodney Anderson, another program member and a shift leader in the kitchen, studied cooking in Concord for a year and a half and at the Culinary Arts Academy in San Francisco for about a year and a half.

"I have to make sure my crew stays together and if there are any arguments or disagreements I sit down with them and we pray and we talk," said Anderson. "We get it out in the open where they can forgive one another.

"And if that can't be handled by me then I take it to my next boss. It goes by biblically, by what the Bible says."

Anderson creates beautiful trays of food, Lee said. He takes vegetables and cottage cheese and makes what appears to be a professionally catered meal.

At lunch time, french bread, soup, cheese, decorated cakes and

See Mission, page 12.

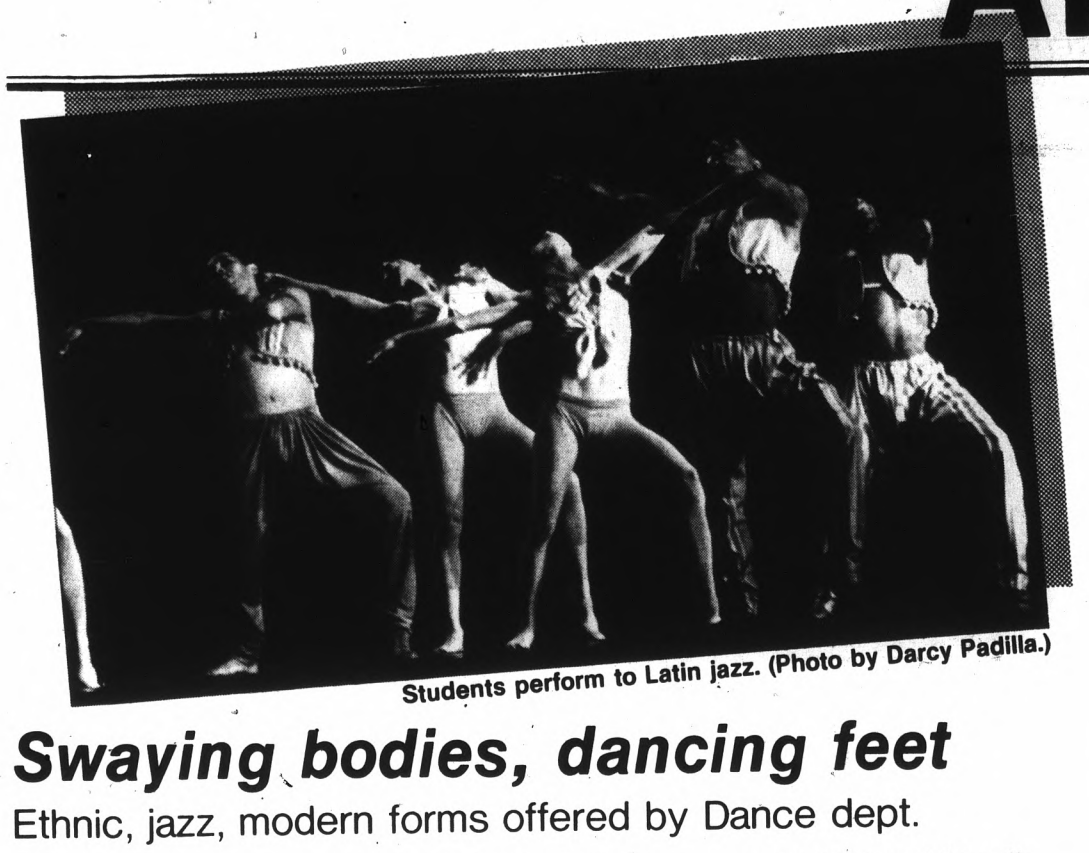
SAN FRANCISCO AUTO REPAIR CENTER
415/285-8588
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC AUTO REPAIRS
- NOW OPEN 7 DAYS!
- Dependable Work-Honest Prices
- Basic Auto Repair Classes
- A Community-Oriented People's Garage
- Men & Women Mechanics
- Official California Smog Station

611 Florida St.
(Near 18th St.)
San Francisco 94110

TRAFFIC TICKET?
you do have an option...
Your ticket may not have to appear on your driving record. Traffic School will most probably cost you less than paying the ticket.
Ask at court about traffic school, then call us...
Countywide Traffic School
861-5800
Student discount w/this ad

Past Your Deadline?
Daily
"After Five"
Weekends/Holidays
Vacation Periods
Pick-Up & Delivery
SUSAN'S OFFICE SERVICES
Complete typing & word processing services to support your office, teaching and research needs.
(415) 349-8545

Arts



Students perform to Latin jazz. (Photo by Darcy Padilla.)

Swaying bodies, dancing feet

Ethnic, jazz, modern forms offered by Dance dept.

By Gayle Passaretti

Stroll through the halls in the east side of the physical education building.

In one room musicians coax African-Haitian polyrhythms from tall, skin-covered drums. The dancers' bodies waver and suddenly drop to the floor. Their bare feet punctuate the beat.

Down the hall a small flock of dancers lightly grasp the ballet barre. Their feet, enveloped in soft slippers, glide along the floor in front of their straight bodies. Chopin sprinkles the room, like a gentle spring rain.

In another room, a jazz class pulsates to the latest rhythm-and-blues single. Shoulders move independently from ribs, which sway independently from hips. These seemingly impossible isolations, combined with lively footwork and a tight turn are only the beginning. Perspiration fogs the mirrors.

Fifty minutes later a Merce Cunningham-based modern dance class metamorphoses the room with images of fluidity, tension and release. The dancers tackle concepts such as counterpoint, and experiment dancing with props. Stretching from within, they try to create a pure line that extends beyond the body, a line that never ends.

SF State's Dance department has a diversity you can find no where else, according to Nontsizi Cayou, department chair. Jazz, African-Haitian and modern are the predominant dance forms offered. A few basic ballet classes are taught, but Cayou notes that students who want serious ballet training usually attend the San Francisco Ballet School.

Cayou, who currently teaches a course in the Development of Jazz Dance in America, sees jazz dance as a truly American art form. Most universities teach only ballet history, or modern dance, which she calls "the granddaddy of educational dance."

Alicia Pierce, Dance department lecturer, stresses that "ballet and modern are only two forms, and not even the first forms of dance. They're valid, but no more valid than any other dance forms."

The jazz dance taught by Pierce and other faculty members is based on techniques developed by Katherine Dunham, a renowned black dancer, choreographer and anthropologist who runs a school in East St. Louis, Illinois.

Dunham's technique, which stemmed from her anthropological studies in Haiti, uses body isolations and polyrhythms, and fosters an appreciation of dance as an extension of a cultural experience.

SF State is one of the few places outside East St. Louis that teaches the Dunham technique. This summer, several students earned credit by attending a Dunham seminar in East St. Louis.

Every fall the department offers Dance in a Cultural Context, taught by visiting artists. This semester students are learning Capoeira, a movement form out of Brazil that traces its roots back to Central Africa. Middle Eastern, Polynesian and Asian dance have been taught in the past. Flamenco is planned for next fall.

"Hopefully we'll be able to generate an interest in different dance forms," said Pierce. She advises her student to "take everything" and although "they don't have to like it" they should know a little about many styles of dance. This versatility will help them get a job as a dancer, educator or dance researcher, she said.

Albirda Rose, associate professor, teaches classes in everything from dance orientation and jazz technique, to creative dance for children. She likes "to see students begin to process for themselves the significance of dance in culture — past, present and future."

But her greatest challenge is getting her students to dance from within, from their souls.

In one of her jazz classes, she choreographed a dance to gospel music and asked her students to improvise during the last 20 counts. She videotaped the results, but she and the students were disappointed with the performance.

"I cannot unzip you and climb inside and make everything work," she told them. "Find something to shout about and then I want to see it."

Jazz dance at SF State is unique because of its emphasis on the historical and cultural context of the art form, rather than on the commercial aspect, according to Rose.

"I'm not teaching the plastic," she said, referring to commercial dance, like that seen on the TV show "Solid Gold." She and her fellow faculty members urge their students to bring soul and emotion to their work, not just flash.

On the walls of Rose's office are photographs of alumni who are now professional dancers and educators.

"These are my babies," said Rose, "the first ones to really go through the program with me." She points to a picture of one graduate, now a well-respected Bay Area jazz dance teacher. "When she dances, she can make me cry," she said.

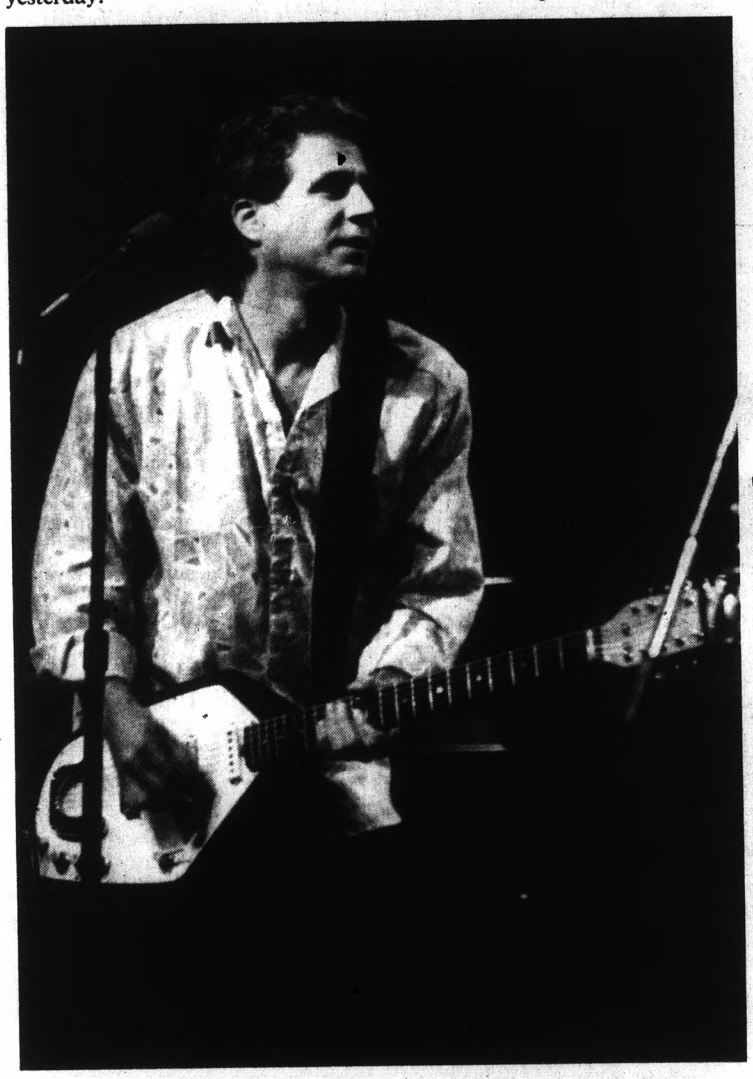
Kihn: Back to the old ways

By Glenda Smith

Sitting in an open van parked next to the Student Union, Greg Kihn, Bay Area rock musician, hung his feet out the door and puffed on a cigarette before his concert yesterday.

He talked about a new chapter in his life.

The original Greg Kihn Band, which started in Berkeley a decade ago, broke up this year. "Citizen Kihn," his latest album and the first recorded on Capitol Records, varied greatly from the GKB's usual club band rock and sales slumped; so Kihn has decided to return to the original sound.



Greg Kihn played at the Barbary Coast yesterday. (Photo by Mary Glass.)

Kihn and bassist Steve Wright made "Citizen Kihn," an experiment with the technological movement in music. Sound engineer Perry Smith said the album features more synthesizer than guitar; drum machines were used in many songs. But during production, new percussionist Tyler Eng, lead guitarist Joe Satriani (formerly of The Squares) and keyboardist Pat Mosca were hired in time to contribute a few tracks to the record, Kihn said.

In the Barbary Coast, later, students got a healthy dose of the band's essence in an AS Performing Arts-sponsored concert. Kihn and his new band began with "Hit the Road Jack" and the punchy 1982 hit, "Testify." Next, "Another Girl, Another Planet," to be released around January, prompted cheers and whistles from the audience.

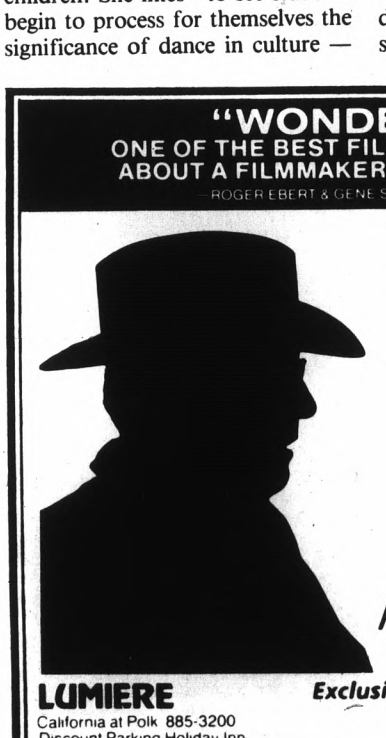
The only song he played from "Citizen Kihn" was "Lucky." "That dove off the charts at number 30," Kihn said.

The band played the gutsy "Breakup Song (They Don't Write 'Em)" and ended with their biggest hit, "Jeopardy," which won an international award at the Cannes Music Festival in France in 1983.

"We're playing clubs to make the band a band again," said Kihn. "I feel more fulfilled when I'm writing and performing live. I perceive myself as an artist and a writer." He said he is writing a fiction book based upon his experiences in the music business.

"We all know you can be number one and rich, but you've got to be happy too," he said.

"WONDERFUL! ONE OF THE BEST FILMS I'VE EVER SEEN ABOUT A FILMMAKER. TWO THUMBS UP!" —ROGER EBERT & GENE SISKEL AT THE MOVIES



"An eloquent movie. A graphic and often gripping evocation of an era. A first-rate, heartfelt tribute!" — Andrew Sarris, VILLAGE VOICE

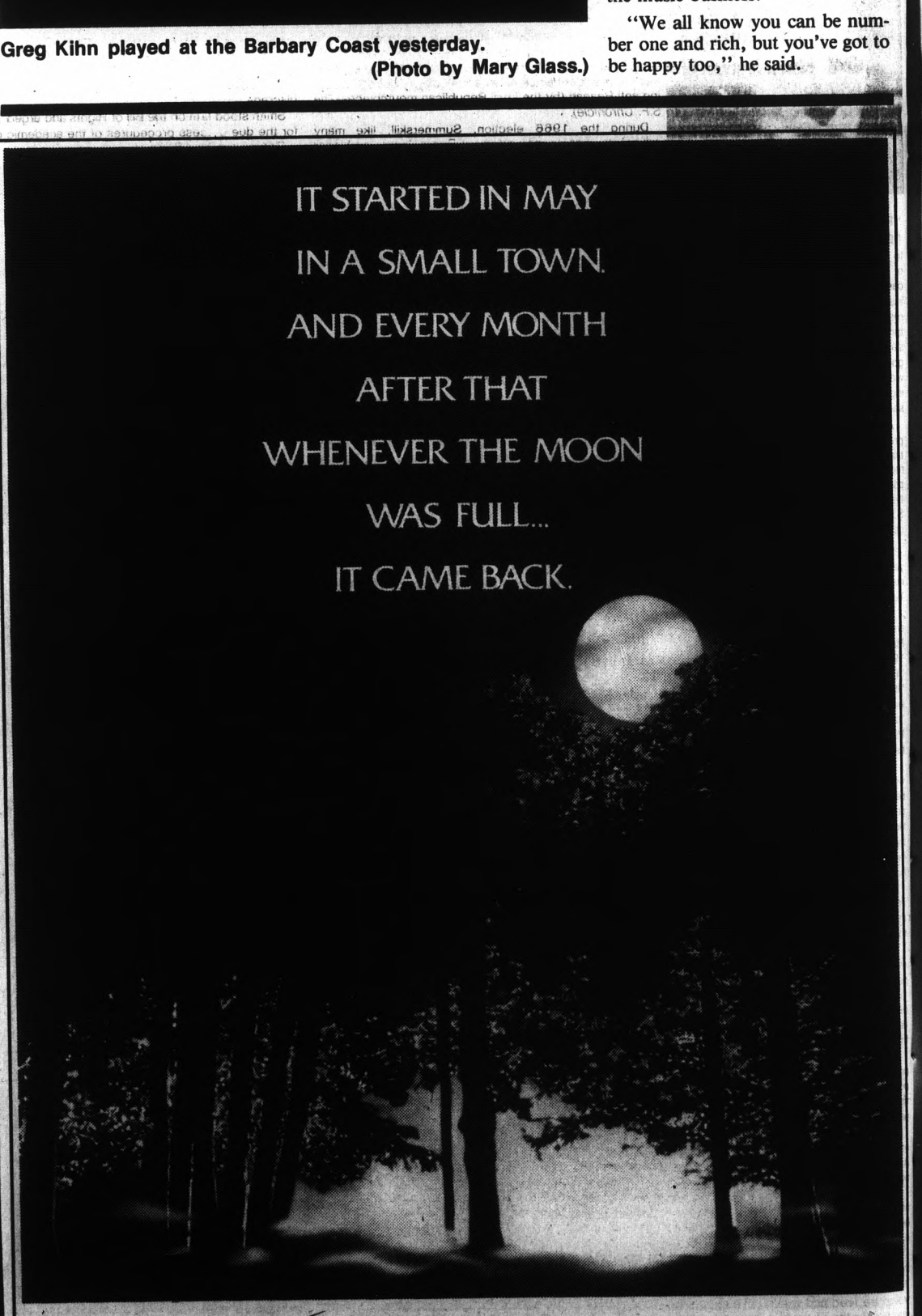
"A highly entertaining and deeply engrossing story of the life, times and legacy of one of America's finest moviemakers." — Judith Crist, WOR-TV

GEORGE STEVENS: A FILMMAKER'S JOURNEY

LUMIERE
California at Polk 885-3200
Discount Parking Holiday Inn

Exclusive No. California Engagement
Starts Friday!
BARGAIN MATINEES $3.00 DAILY

IT STARTED IN MAY
IN A SMALL TOWN.
AND EVERY MONTH
AFTER THAT
WHENEVER THE MOON
WAS FULL...
IT CAME BACK.



STEPHEN KING'S
SILVER BULLET
HE MAKES EVIL AN EVENT.
DINO DE LAURENTIIS PRESENTS
STEPHEN KING'S SILVER BULLET · GARY BUSEY · EVERETT McGILL · COREY HAIM
MUSIC BY JAY CHATTAWAY · BASED ON THE NOVELETTE "CYCLE OF THE WEREWOLF" BY STEPHEN KING · SCREENPLAY BY STEPHEN KING · PRODUCED BY MARTHA SCHUMACHER
DIRECTED BY DANIEL ATTIAS
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
COPYRIGHT © 1985 BY PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
R RESTRICTED

Starts Friday, October 11 at a theater near you.

The Student Union is proud to announce:

Students can now bring their own food and have it heated by microwave oven *free of charge* at the following vendors in the Student Union:

The Cellar Express
Wong's Delight
Student Food International (Gold Coast)
Upper Division Pub
Underground Cafe

Always eager to serve our students.
Student Union Governing Board (S.U.G.B.)

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Federal Judges Cover Up Blacklist Case to

Special Prosecutor and Congressional Investigation Needed Part III

This is part 3 of a 4 part series brought to you by aggfieved plaintiff BSU. Our first series appeared in this paper on Sept. 16, 1982, our second on Oct. 4, 1984. If you recall, we discussed the political circumstances surrounding Hayakawa's ouster as president of SFS, and the court's evoking the absolute immunity doctrine to prevent Reagan from standing trial. We showed you the political concatenation of circumstances which led to Reagan's politcial interference with the orderely administration of justice. We showed how Reagan called up Judges and told them--in so many words--not to let the case come to trial because it would be to the detriment of his presidential aspirations. It was one of those "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" conversations. The Judges agreed, but also gave Reagan 30 days to "ditch Hayakawa!" We maintained that the Judges "buckled under to political pressure" and that the 9th Circuit in general has used all the dirty tricks in the books to prevent Plaintiffs from having our "day in court", on the issue of damages.

As we read these articles, let us keep in mind that the Bill of Rights was tossed out of the window for political reasons. As students and faculty members sought rederss of our legitimate complaints against the use of blacklists, the three tier federal judicial system handed down class discriminatory and arbitrary decisions in order to keep the powerful perpetrators--defendants Reagan and Hayakawa--of the alleged human rights crimes out of court and out of the headlines. Even the wood theses judges pull over the public's eyes for over 16 years is part rayon! In effect, the democratic process has been politically undermined and manipulated by the courts--due process and fiar play were lacking.

REAGANGATE

Many would rather forget the hard questions raised by the Blacklist Case; just as Tricky Dick said, "Put Watergate behind us!" We say the issues are too important and the courts action too arbitrary and dangerous to allow this to be "swept under the rug." The federal courts have thrown the Bill of Rights out the window in a well-cordinated conspiracy to not only stifle, but utterly crush, the dissent that was manifested in the halls of education via Jackson v. Hayakawa, supra. It was Montequieu who said, "The deterioration of a government begins almost always with the decay of its principles." And Daniel Webster told us, "The people's government made for the people, made be the people, and answerable to the people." BSU says, "Power to the People!" Freedom demands responsibility!

We urge every American to take responsible interest in *Jackson v. Hayakawa* in order to preserve our liberties and guard against totalitarianism. **And we are seeking your support in organizing and mobilizing this campus, until Congress has taken up our grievances. These federal judges are to be held answerable to the American people for their deceitful, decadent and desparately wicked decision!** These corrupt federal judges have manipulated the elections, the democratic process and handed down irresponsible judgements, to place defendants Reagan and Hayakawa above the law, "legibus solutus". Wanton cruelty has been inflicted on plaintiffs by the courts and defendants. And behind all of these 16 years of high-handed judicial crookedness and startling political-judicial shenanigans and beneath the legalistic forensics--lies the biggest cover up in the history of the U.S.A.

CONGRESSMAN PHIL BURTON: A Friend of the Strikers

"One day," the late Honorable Phil Burton said to a cheering crowd of students at SFS, "the American people are going to look back at what took place on this campus, and they will recognize that they are indebted to you strikers." Burton lambasted Reagan and then accused the Chancellor and the Trustees of buckling under to political pressure. Burton accused Dumke of going along with Reagan's "law and order" policies for personal aggrandizement: Burton informed the students that sources close to Richard Nixon held that Dumke was seriously being considered as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Burton's speech was constantly interrupted with applause, but the most thunderous applause came when he said: "Academic freedom is undergoing a blistering political attack from Nixon, Agnew and the Reagan far right, and many editors and publishers have jumped on the bandwagon. But we must remember that we are fighting to assure that this campus remain a citadel for the defenses of academic freedom, and that the institution must be divested of racisim. They called us a small minority, but let us remember that the American Revolution was fought by a small minority." Burton continued: "The Bill of Rights, faithfully observed and deeply cherished, is our only guarantee against tyranny and that the government of the people, by the peopel, for the people shall not perish from this institution."

Vietnam and racism were catalysts for every anger and frustration that had been growing in the darkness of the nation's psyche. Racial riots were hitting major cities: New York...Chicago...St. Louis...Detroit...San Francisco...Oakland...Los Angeles.

Vietnam war effort was being disrupted by demonstrators...the dark image of Robert Kennedy in a pool of his own blood on the night of his greatest electorial triumph...the Black Ghandi—Martin Luther King, Jr., another victim of an assassin's bullet...Pentagon and State Department officials were predicting the "light at the end of the tunnel" of Vietnam could be seen...American casualties mounted in Southeast Asia despite massive use of chemical and high-technological warfare....

A glut of wealth, the United States the richest country in the world, showing its entertainers with millions of dollars, smiling fame and flame upon pop-idols...art and clothing and drugs and living were changing; sociologists were predicting the family was an extinct socio-unit; the question was, "Is God dead?" and the answer was that God was in a pill, a capsule, to float into a dream place where the shimmering illuminati took you and left you for an unknowable time and made the individual in that place of compass.

President Summerskill (1966-68), "Reagan showed no respect for civil rights!

SUMMERSKILL VS. REAGAN

It was midst this political climate that Dr. Summerskill became Persident of SFS. A Canadian by birth, the young-liberal-intellectual appeared almost a perfect match for the problems that confronted higher education in the fall of 1966 when he became president. But Summerskill was a marked president since he was immediately dubbed as being anti-Reagan (by the local Republican mouthpiece—*The S.F. Chronicle).*

During the 1966 election, Summerskill, like many educators, was concerned about Reagan's war on higher education. Reagan had promised to clean up the campuses. The *Chronicle* Received the tail-end of Summerskill's private conversation, and the next day the paper read: "Educator Blasts Reagan." Since this article was the first public statement attributed to Summerskill in the Bay Area, the Reagan conservatives perceived him to be anti-Reagan, Summerskill felt that Reagan had only a superficial understanding of the problems that confronted higher education and that his "reduce spending" campaign for higher education was more of a punitive platform than one of understanding. For instance, when Reagan was elected in 1966 there were marches on campuses. One protest sign read: "Hitler is Alive and Living in Sacramento." Reagan found himself hung in effigy on campuses throughout the State, but he merely responded to those symbolic hangings by insisting that *he would slash the educational budget* to assure that there would be no courses taught on how to hang the governor. This was the political atmosphere that Summerskill took office under. Already the campuses were tensed with the civil rights protestors and the anti-war movement merging, and with the emerging concept of Black Power also dominating the campus as a white backlash had emerged. The conservative wing of the Republican Party under Reagan's leadership was taking full advantage of it.

Actually, Reagan was competing for the white-backlash conservative constituency as was Alabama presidential hopeful, Gov. George Wallace. Wallace's attitude on campus unrest was much stronger than Reagan's. Reagan had accused students and faculty protestors of conspiring to engage in insurrection, but Wallace insisted that the teachers and students should be tried for treason. "Those pseudo-intellectuals of dissent would be fired from the profession in Alabama, "Wallace said in his typical southern drawl while addressing a cheering crowd of 1500 at the Veteran's Building in liberal S.F. that he "would grasp those bearded professors who advocated oppostion against the war and have them all placed before the grand jury for treason."

"You're not ready for this," said S.I. Hayakawa, "But I'm a George Wallace supporter. He's 10 years ahead of his time." Hayakawa was busy these days organizing the conservative Faculty Renissance Group on campus as an alternative to the liberal thrust of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

Reagan courted the "bigot vote" as campus unrest and urban unrest had created a white backlash and a demand for the burgeoning conservativism. The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner's columnist Marianne Means concluded that the white backlash would overshadow even the Vietnam was in the 1968 presidential campaign, and Reagan could be the biggest benefactor of the white-backlash. "The Negro is now manuevering for position to compete and people are going to resist it," she wrote. "It's making the country more conservative." The column noted that Wallace's segregation campaign was 7% in the north, and it didn't reflect the true "northern bigot vote" since there were a lot of "closet racists" up north. "Ronald Reagan is the toughest candidate the Republicans can put up". Miss Means argued. "All he has to do is to be more conservative in everything than the President, and he will be the conservatives' alternative to the President."

Campus unrest commenced with Summerskill the day before his inauguration as president. He was welcomed by demonstrators with a sit-in in his office. Almost 60 students, representing a cross-section of campus groups, decided to protest the involvement of the college with the military and private industrial concerns, demanding that the college administration discontinue the policy of providing information of students' academic standings to the Selective Service Office. But instead of calling police on campus to dislodge the demonstrators as desired by Reagan and the conservatives members of the Trustees, Summerskill took a very nonchalant attitude toward the protestors and went home announcing that the demonstrators could "stay there all night if they wanted."

"The trouble stems from Dr. Summerskill's ultra-liberal outlook", commented then conservative Trustee, Max Rafferty. "He keeps trying to get along with the kids and be a buddy to them. He forgets that a college president's job is to maintain order, good conduct, decency and normalcy and to see that they kids study and work hard, to take orders and do as they're told."

"By ultra-liberal," Summerskill responded, "I suppose he is referring to my open opposition to the war in Vietnam...I do not think we will see peace on our campuses until we see peace in our cities, peace in Vietnam."

It was the May 21 demonstration, more than any other event, which was to hasten Summerskill's departure from SFS. The demonstrators staged another sit-in in his office: more than 200 demonstrators were crowded into the office, with a crowd of 500 demonstrators walking the halls of the embattled administration building.

This SDS planned demonstration demanded that the faculty senate vote to expel the campus ROTC program. The Senate refused. This infuriated the protestors and magnified the campus unrest. At one point the black-jacketed-helmeted Police Tactical Squad arrived on the campus in five vans to break up the demonstration, but the police did not want to make any mass arrest without the full blessings of President Summerskill—which they did not have.

Although much of the Republican Party of the State was backing the Reagan "get tough" law and order stance, many of the leading Democrats, viz., Phillip Burton, Congressman; Willie Brown, Assemblyman; and the late state Senator George Moscone; supported the protestors. But the once-powerful Assembly Speaker, Jesse Unruh called for "law and order!"

Reagan was speaking at Yale University when the demonstration took place, and although Unruh had excoritated Summerskill with a scorching attach urging his immediate firing, Reagan also wanted him disciplined and futher accused Summerskill of allowing a leftist conspiracy to dictate to him educational policies.

Joining Reagan and Unruh in their blistering attacks to unseat Summerskill, was Jonestown victim, the late Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan. Ryan asked the Trustees to "change their policies to prevent a small minority' from creating chaos and anarchy on the campuses. Ryan warned Summerskill that he would be fired and would have to take full responsibility of the events disrupting the campus. "This reaction to the campus incidents in Sacramento is so strong, "Ryan said, "And the legislators are so angry that it has no parallel in the five years I've been in Sacramento."

The turbulent events of the preceding fall semester were capped by the resignation of Summerskill on Feb. 22, 1968. He charged the Reagan Administration with the "political interference and financial starvation" of the college, and warned that "this whole system is going to break down if the Trustees, Reagan, Dumke and the politicians are going to evade the academic communities as they have done. Summerskill would not buckle under to the politicians and continued his arguments in defenses of academic freedom. President Summerskill served the function of a sacrificial goat for the Reagan conservatives who saw from Reagan's landslide victory in 1966 that there were a lot of white-backlash-law-and order votes to be gained from taking a "get tough stance" on campus protestors. The conservatives, led by Reagan, were smarting over his run-ins with higher education. Reagan saw a chance to use the campus unrest events developing at SFS to his political advantage. When Summerskill was summoned to the meeting of the trustees the press discussed that he was going to be fired. We can glean an idea of the political pressure being exerted on Summerskill by Reagan, in the following passage from the *S.F. Chronicle*, describing the meeting that decided to investigate, in which Gov. Reagan & Rafferty were vigorous participants. Luckman said there had been no political pressure involved. The criticism of Summerskill was not led by the elected State officials, he said. The quotation is laughable, since we get a picture of the combined conservative forces led by Reagan an-

Rafferty trying to coerce Dumke into discrediting Sumemrskill's handling of campus unrest—particularly his refusal to call the police on campus, which really irked Reagan. Moreover, Assemblyman Bagley, saw Reagan and Rafferty making a political football out of campus problems; he therefore proposed a state constitutional amendment to remove the governor and other elected officials from the trustees and regents. Summerskill was fired! But he continued to lambast Reagan's political interference and financial starvation of the college. Those attacks and his handling of campus unrest had rapidly cost him his presidency. Trustees Ted Merriam and George Hart reported that Dumke had fired Summerskill; another report said that Dumke had called Summerskill up at the airport and told him he didn't need to "buy a round trip ticket!" Dumke later insisted that there had been no political pressure with regard to Summerskill's resignation. But Summerskill said this was not a true version, according to him, his was fired. Nevertheless, the press believed Dumke. Reagan was pleased with the "resignation good news" and it was a hardy "good riddance"from him to Summerskill. A spokesman for Reagan commented: "The governor is pleased by Dumke's actions." At a dinner speaking engagement on March 30, 1968, Summerskill would speak of his fears:"I couldn't say as president what I'm saying now, but somebody had better start saying it. The issue is: are we going to let the educational establishment be taken over by people who are running for political office?" He accused Reagan of undue political maipulations and financial starvation of the college. "I hope he finds acampus where there are unlimited funds and no restrictions, Reagan angrily responded.

Summerskill was caught up in Reaganeconomics and in the crossfire between the political right wing and doing the right thing—a situation where most wishy-washy liberals eventually find themselves. The protestors coalesced to accuse Summerskill of being a"flunky" for the ruling class. Reagan villified Summerskill for backing down to student protestors and was furious to think that this campus might be able to defy him publicly and humiliatingly—like Berkeley had seemed to have done!

REAGAN-VS-SMITH

Summerskill was replaced by Dr. Robert Smith, who was a moderately liberal professor of education and well-liked by the academic community. The Chancellor's office had contacted Smith prior to the Summerskill ousted. Smith wrote in his book "By Any Means Necessary" that Summerskill was in the process of being fired. He was also asked to stand in as Summerskill's replacement. Thus, the enviornment into which Smith stepped into was now one of suspicion and enmity. The state-wide academic senate called for Dumke's resignation, and the local senate was actually discussing the possibility of collective action in the form of a strike. Reagan's use of the academic community as a political football was viewed as an unprecedented intrusion upon academic freedom.

In a message to the senate of SFS, Dr. Richard Axen, then Chairman of the Dept. of Ed., accused Reagan of using the campus problems to minimize citizen support for higher education. "This has become a real battle for power," said Axen. "Reagan is trying to nip in the bud student power, faculty power and black power all at once. As I perceive it, he sees this as a fundamental battleground. Either we become united or we will have no real power to take to those forces against us."

SFSC President Dr. Smith (1968) asked Reagan and Dumke to show respect for the Bill of Rights.

The conservative political strategists were clearly hoping to gain more political mileage out of the campus unrest issues. And the GOP wasted no time to commence its agitation campaign. The GOP political agitation of the BSU commenced in the fall of 1968 with a attack on one of its leading members, George Mason Murray. The BSU and TWLF Central Committee leaders were most admirable and very dynamic speakers; other, like George Murray, the most gifted of the Central Committee, alrealy had the bearing of the *apparatchik* about them. The Murray affair was a bubbling political cauldron that the conservatives could not afford to ignore.

THE MURRAY CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE
Free Speech and Due Process

There was a subsequent follow-up article that appeared in the S.F. Examiner which provided an in-debth profile of Murray's alledged political activities. The Story was written by right-wing reporter, Ed Montgomery who depicted Murray as a troublemaker. The Story noted that during the summer months, Murray visited Cuba in his capacity as a Panther. His visit to Cuba was against the wishes of the State Dept. The Cuban press allegedly reported that Murray gave a number of "vivas" for Fidel Castro and made bellicose remarks against the U.S. involvement with the "racist Vietnam war." Murray said: "We are well aware that we will only be liberated if the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are also free. And this will come about when the U.S. imperialists are dead!"

In his book, *A Panther Is A Black Cat,"* author Reginald Major observed: "In Sept. 1968, the S.F. Examiner "exposed" Murray as a revolutionary, and reported that he had been appointed as an instructor at SFSC. They did not include the fact that Murray had satisfied the appropriate hiring committees of his porfessional competence, and that his views were well known to his colleagues on campus. Murray the Panther, therefore, was an issue before the semester began.

The BSU insisted that the story was a CIA and FBI plant, because the S.F. Examiner did not have the capability of monitoring the interal situation in Cuba. Thus, the BSU believed that Mr. Montgomery's "source" came as a result of domestic spying programs initiated by the FBI and CIA. In fact, the BSU is convinced that one of the paramount reasons that the press has been tight-lipped about the Blacklist Case is do to their participation in those domestic spying activities. Professor Bruce Franklin, formerly from Stanford and the S.F. Bay Guardian accused reporter Montgomery of being a conduit for the FBI's domestic spying operations. It should be noted that in the sixties we were not aware of the fact that the FBI's media mainpulation program of domestic spying activities were designed to develop "friendly" news sources in newspapers, radio and other media to whom it would selectively leak information about groups and individuals that the FBI and CIA wished to discredit.

Smith stood firm on the Bill or Rights and urged Dumke, Reagan and the Trustees to show respect for the due process procedures of the academic community, the state and the nation.

Reagan accused Smith of insubordination for failing to carry out the order to dismiss Murray. Smith eventually complied, and the question was now raised: *Did Smith, Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees deny 'due process' to Murray?* Smith insisted that the firing was politically motivated, and commented: "We felt it unwise to ace precipitously in response to pressure from outside the college."

Neither Reagan nor Dumke were willing to acknowledge the constitutional limitations of their power. Even if Reagan and Dumke felt that Murray's actions were obnoxious; they could not limit his constitutional rights by some misguided public opinion poll. Reagan did not seem to realize that the true historical policy of the U.S. Government is a representative democracy—not a majoritorian one. Reagan failed to make a distinction between the democratic assumption of a majoritarian democracy, "vox populi," in contrast to a representative democracy, "vox dei." It might be surprising to Mr. Reagan, but we are not a majoritarian democracy which postulates that citizens' rights be determined by a uninformed public whose opinions are formulated for them by biased editors and the ruling class. We do not perceive the majority views as providing us with the "empirical approximation of democratic truths." For your knowledge Mr. Reagan, we are a representative democracy where there exists constitutional limitation on what federal and state officials can do to a citizen. By gosh! This principle dates back to the Magna Carta. In 1215 at Runnymede, nobles forced King John to sign a limitation of his power. This marked the first time that the power of a ruler or government became "limited by law!" The Magna Carta initiated the principle that all men, even the king, had to obey the written law. Smith was merely asking Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees to show some respect for the Bill of Rights.

Reagan argued that they don't have academic freedom in communist countries, so, why should we have it here? He said:

> Academic freedom iis one of the important freedoms to go in the new order envisioned by the New Left. There was no academic freedom in Mao's China or Castro's Cuba. And there is no academic freedom in the philosophies of the action of George Murray...or the Jerry Rubins."

Reagan and Dumke were carefully orchestrating even on campus these days, and neither seemed to care that their arbitrary interference into the internal affairs of the institution was leading to the ruins of liberties, which were being abused to lictentiousness. Smith was not saying that Murray could not be disciplined if he had done something wrong. He argued that citizen Murray was entiled to the full protection of due process. He must be given the due process "presumption of innocence." There existed a Board of Appeal and Review to handle student diciplinary matters and it was essential to use those procedures to safeguard Murray's rights.

Smith ordered the campus closed "to protect the safety of people from frightening acts of disruption." He was afraid that with the police on campus someone was bound to get hurt or killed like Kent State and Jackson State Colleges. "Many students rightfully think people of our generation have cut them out of society," Smith said. Smith said he knew of no arrest being made thus far; however, he admitted he was "concerned" that the presence of outside police on campus might serve to crystalize student protest rather than deter more disruption.

Smith said that the BSU presented their ten demands to the public at Monday's press conference but closed the discussion to him, "presumably the person to whom the demands were to be made." The following day the demands were presented to him with a notice that the strike would proceed immediately.

"We must prepare for the prolonged struggle," black leader Stokely Carmichael told a gathering of Third World students. Carmichael, who was a student of Nathan Hare's at Howard University, used the Murray affair as an example, Carmichael said that blacks shold have the power to pick, hire and fire black faculty.

Reagan fills the air with his speeches, and vice versa. He puts a lot of fire into his speeches, but it would be much better if he put his speeches into the fire. The pollsters tell him which way the crowd is going; then he jumps in front of the crowd and starts waving the flag. You can count on him to lay down your life for his country. He waved that flag more than Betsy Ross. Reagan is a man who will not look at a new moon out of respect for an "ancient institution"; it was the old-fashioned conservative ideas that helped put him into office. *The Devil's Dictionary* tells us that a conservative is a statesman who is enamored of existing evils as distinguished form the liberal, who wished to replace them with others. Conservatives come off a "protectors" of the nation; they serve as sentries and guards, and they are always saving something or another; today Mr. Reagan desires to save the colleges from the radical thrusts. Principles of conservatism often guard the great legacy of the Founding Fathers in which there is much wisdom, since our federal Constitution is considered to be one of the most successful conservative political devices of Colonial America. Reagan's action in the Murray Affair found himself in direct conflict with our Founding Fathers. Reagan's good at selling himself; the trouble is that he misrepresents the goods. By gosh! If democratic principles are good for anything, they ought to be lived up to by our governor. As students we were turned off by the word "patriotism". We saw what it did in Germany. People like Reagan have political patriotism and thus distorted it into a pubnacious posture of intolerance of dissidents. Many students were turned off by "patriotism," particularly during this Vietnam era, because it had become the political province of the conservatives like Reagan who advocated a hawkish foreign policy and limited nuclear warfare in Vietnam.

Reagan took to the air waves to attack protestors up and down the state. He maintained all along that there should be no negotiaion whatsoever with student and faculty militants as long as any individual group was disturbing the campus. In a televised speech to California, he characterized campus dissidents as "lusting for power" and hiding their ambition "beneath the cloak of academic and other freedoms." Reagan said that some of the protestors marched "under the banner that ranges from the black flag of anarchy to the red flag of revolution." Others, he added, hold aloft "the flag of enemies engaged in killing young Americans—North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong."

Most activists could see through the flag-waving demagoguery of Mr. Reagan, and of course, he never did say whether it was the FBI's Operative Contelpro waving the so-called "enemy flag" or whether they "burned Old Blory"—these facts don't seem to be too important so long as the student dissidents are receiving the public backlash and are perceived as engaging in un-American activities taking place on campus. This is another reason why the federal courts have suppressed the Blacklists Case. They don't want the public to see the FBI and CIA's role in agitating on this campus. Wake up, Mr. and Mrs. America! These judges will fool you as many times as you let 'em.

MAYOR ALIOTO
Due Process Must be Protected!

Mayor Alioto urged Reagan and Dumke to get in step with American political thought by showing some respect for the due process clause. Due process of law says that there must exist substantial evidence to justify taking disciplinary action against Murray. The BSU had maintained that the speeches attributed to Murray were a result of agitation by the FBI and CIA, but such allegation then was quickly dismissed as "hogwash". Reagan was personally viewing the Murray case, but Alioto urged the Trustees to delay action on Murray's firing to give them City an opportunity to investigate the matter through legal channels rather than through an administrative action that has become so convoluted with Reagan's politics that the impartiality standard of due process could not be realized. Although the Trustees disregarded Alioto's plea, the District Attorney's office announced that its investigation into the complaints against Murray showed no basis for accusing Murray for any violation of the law. Alioto accused the Trustees, Reagan and Dumke of ingnoring the constitutional foundation of our liberties, thereby giving the dissidents and excuse for violence.

Reagan and his Trustees were being put to the true test of their faith in the democratic way of life, i.e., when the individual comes into conflict with those who give resistance to social change.

"Our present difficulties were not triggered by a specific event," warned Faculty Renaissance leader, S.I. Hayakawa. "Even though the temporary suspension of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time instructor and graduate student, is often cited as the reason for the BSU's action." Hayakawa continued with his "leftist conspiracy theory". To illustrate, the strike started on the anniversary of the date in 1967—November 6th—when nine black students attacked the campus newspaper editor and his staff in their office."

"Evidently, Summerskill was advised by someone in high places to suspend black students," Murray charged. "The suspensions were entirely political attempts to curtail student opinion. We must be united on one issue—not political suspensions! We must defend our rights by any means necessary—which means closing the school!"

Jimmy Garret, the BSU's foremost leader, saw the attach on the black students as racist. He said: "If it is possible for this campus to function with due process for whites and not for blacks, we must do something about it!"

Dr. Nancy McDermid, a lawyer and active member of the American Civil Liberties Union and the AFT, expressed concern over the constitutionality of the suspensions back in 1967. She said that the suspensions of those black students could be criticized on the grounds that the college had no provision for appealing the hearings. Reagan and Dumke wanted Smith to suspend Murray based on what he had done back in 1967, since they could not find evidence to support their 1968 allegations against him, i.e., besides the newspaper articles, there was not anyone else coming forward at this point to acknowledge that those remarks attributed to Murray had in fact been made by him. Smith could not legally punish Murray for events that took place in 1967 since Murray had already been punished for those acts. When a person is punished twice for the same offense, he is said to be in double jeopardy, since the Constitution of the United Stated provides that no person shall be twice put into jeopardy for the same charge. Reagan and Dumke are out of tune—off key—with democratic thinking, and one of these days they are going to wake up and find themselves. Will they be disillusioned! These guys give failure a bad name.

U.S. ATTORNEY CECIL POOLE
Insufficient Evidence to Satisfy Due Process

Murray's firing caused consternation among the law enforcement agencies. U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole and State Attorney General Thomas Lynch joined with the District Attorney to inform Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees that they had no evidence to take disciplinary action aginst Murray. In other words, the local, state and federal law enforcement agencies supported Smith's constitutional position. Common sense should have told Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees to "back down". But when dealing with Mr. Reagan, who controls Dumke and the Trustees, even common sense is uncommon. The results of the media coverage had been a hodgepodge of misinformation, and the law enforcement agencies all admiteed it was difficult for Murray's constitutional rights to be recognized in such a charged political atmosphere: law and order! Also, since Murray denied remarks attributed to him, it furhter supported the BSU's position that the FBI's Operation CONTELPRO and the CIA's OPERATION CHAOS had friendly sources in the media to write the Murray stores in order to discredit him.

EDITORS WANT SMITH DUMPED

Reagan was furious at Smith for closing the campus, calling it "an act of capitulation." He blamed Smith for having "publicly opposed the order by Dumke calling for the removal of Murray." The Governor asserted that Smith's power consisted of simply obeying orders.

From the earliest days of the protest, the California press played an active role in shaping public attitudes in the political life of the campuses. The press, with a few exceptions, is predominantly Republican and was increasingly reporting the news in a partisan manner. California, like most of the nation, has seen the merger of city daily newspapers until today only a single newspaper, or a single publisher, can be found in most cities. Only in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland and Sacramento were there competing publishers—all Republican with the esception of the *Sacramento Bee.* In his book, *"By Any Means Necessary"*, Smith said:

> The greatest hue and cry arose from the media, trustees, and politicians. On such an obvious law-and-order issue, each politician tried to outdo the other. Governor Reagan called on officials at the college to take "whatever action is necessary" to maintain law and order on the campus. As for disrupter, he reiterated his standard invitation: "Either they obey the rules or they get their education elsewhere."

Authors Smith, Axen and Pentony further wrote, in their book, *"By Any Means Necessary"*,..."we understand the radical student and the striking faculty perspectives will be depicted in other books emerging from our year of travail, and the media leverage of Governonr Ronald Reagan and others has ensured more than adequate coverage of particular political interpretations." It is essential that we understand the role the press played in supporting Reagan's effort to reopen the campus because it explains why this Blacklists Case has remained untouched by the journalists even though it has been pending in court for over a decade. When BSU calls the news media and asks them for news ccerage of the case, the editors simply reply: "The story isn't newsworthy." Yet, while the editors conclude that the story isn't newsworthy, people are busting down my door to gain as much information about the case as they can. The news media and the courts have worked hand-in-glove to keep the Blacklists Case suppressed.

Reagan's action on campus was receiving widespread support by the media, most of them seeing Smith as "weak and spineless," and they wasted no time in saying that it was Smith, not Reagan, who was acting irrationally. Take this editorial in the *Sacramento Union*, entitled "Anarchy Must Not Prevail!"

> ...The people of California cannot surrender to anarchy. We agree with Governor Reagan that the people of this state will not and cannot tolerate the shutdown of one of their institutions of higher learning because of threat or riot.
>
> ...Dr. Smith, himself, contributed to the breakdown of campus discipline by publicly opposing the lawful order of Chancellor Glenn Dumke to dismiss a ringleader of the violence, George Murray.

The *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* called upon the Trustees "to ditch Smith immediately, and the *Redwood City Tribune* said, "the situation is intolerable and calls for urgent and firm action by the state college trustees and the administration."

Reagan had suggested that the campus be kept open even if it were necessary to surround the college with military force. "Those who want an education, those who want to teach, should be protected at the point of bayonet if necessary. This confrontation has to be won," Reagan warned. And one newspaper editor after another praised Reagan for his hardline stand to reopen the campus. Wrote the *Torrance Press Herald:* "The closing, in fact, signifies submission of the state to the forces of anarchy . . . ". the *Santa Monica Evening Press* said: "In one of the strongest statements ever made by a California governor, Ronald Reagan Friday denounced the closing of SFS by its president, Robert R. Smith, 'an act of capitulation'. . . ." The paper said: "We are glad that Assembly Speaker Jess Unruh supported the governor's stand in a telegram urging him to reopen the college and describing the shutdown as "a triumph for anarchy." The November 17, 1968 *SF Sunday Examiner & Chronicle* headlined: "Reagan Demands College Open." The *Redwood City Tribune*: "Time for Action at SF State!" It continued: "The reign of terror inflicted on SFS by a few hundred black and white militants has resulted in the closing . . . the situation is intolerable . . . !" However, the *SF Chronicle* wrote: "Clubs No Cure for S.F. State" and noted that "the Governor, it appears, favors force over the arbitration, conciliation, and quest for rational solutions that have been proposed by Mayor Alioto, Smith..." The *Chronicle* told Reagan to take a "back seat", "...he [Reagan] struck a pose reminiscent of the avenging, two-gun sheriff of his Death Valley Days program and let fly from the hip." He said the shutdown order was "an unprecedented act of irresponsiblity," a craven "surrender" and a tragedy. He lashed out at faculty members. In their January 8, 1969 editorial, the *Chronicle* editorialied: "Colleges Catch It From Reagan." And it went on to say that Governonr Reagan made the Assembly chamber ring with denunciation of lawlessness and demands for law and order on college and university campuses...and the audience liked it. It is very important that you understand Reagan's role in the blacklists Case. One of the most frequently asked questions of me has been: "Why did BSU name Reagan a defendant in that suit." Such a question indicates to me that the public didn't seem to realize just how deeply involved Reagan was with the strike.

I want to make it crystal-clear that Reagan was not named on the Blacklists Case for "publicity purposes" but because he was responsible for the events unfolding on this campus. Wrote the *Fresno Bee:* "...the manner in which Gov. Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Dumke have reacted was deplorable." It added: "Then came Reagan to declaim he was 'shocked, indeed appalled,' to learn of the shutdown of SFSC. He should be. Almost everyone is. But Reagan in large measure has been partially responsible for the unrest on the campus."

The *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* reported on November 25, 1968: "Reagan, Trustees Air Smith's Fate."

The BSU maintains that every honest American citizen should pledge him or her self singly and unitedly to cease sniping at our democrative values. We do not blame democracy for the condition of our campus; let us blame the lack of democracy, which at one time pandered to plutocracy and is now flirting with facism. In his public pitch, Reagan attempts to praise "Americanism" and insists that he is truly the "defender of academic freedom," and at the same instant he demands Smith violate the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and due process. Yet, the American people are told incessantly by our politicians, newspaper, radio commentators, magazines, etc., that radicals are the causes of the campus problems.

Reagan said that a team of investigators was sent directly to the campus by his office and had given him a confidential report that concluded the shutdown "was unnecessary" and that ample "law enforcement support was available to keep the campus open." Reagan, Trustees were now airing Smith's fate. Reagan arrived at the trustees meeting, and immediately commenced to discuss Smith's fate. "The people of California are overwhelming on this issue," Reagan said. "It is a disgraceful situation and must be settled one way or the other." As Reagan left the meeting under heavy police security he told newsmen: The college must be opened immediately, and we will take whatever steps necessary to see this accomplished.

MOSCONE ATTACKS REAGAN & DUMKE

Political attitudes were now clearly polorized. The late state Senator George Moscone called for the dismissal of Dumke and the removal of Reagan from the Trustees on the ground that their compelling Smith to remove Murray from his teaching post violated due process. "The charges against Murray were being processed under procedures that provided for the fullest protection of Murray or any other faculty member."

"Into this delicate situation plunged a panicked Chancellor, weak after being repudiated by his Academic Senate, and a Board of Trustees increasingly feeling the pressures of Republican desperation politics," Moscone said.

Dr. Maurice N. Wash, cogently commenting on Reagan's call for the campus to be opened at point of bayonet, wrote:

> We have had a surfeit of modern barbarians in our government in recent years, on all levels from national to local, and the damage to the democratic government is incalculable...The democratic process, slow and painful though it may appear, is still the best and most civilized form of government possible for human beings. But is cannot work if the electorate chooses glib and superficially appealing, but basically brutal and homicidal politicans, rather than statesmen for leaders.
>
> As an educator of long experience, I must warn against the adoption of brutal methods of education as proposed by Reagan, which can only result in disaster both for education and for democratic government."

"I don't know how many more times we have to relearn the lesson of Neville Chamberlin at Munich. S.I. Hayakawa said. "That appeasement means disaster." Hayakawa called for a hardline stance: "In meeting one crisis after another with appeasement, all we do is to make the next crisis more serious."

Reagan wanted no appeasements and was furious at Smith for closing the campus, calling it "an act of capitulation!" He blamed Smith for having "publicly opposed an order by Chancellor Dumke calling for the removal of George Murray. Reagan asserted that Smith's power consisted of simply implementing the Chancellor decision.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Protect Reagan, Meese & Hayakawa

"Our present difficulties were not triggered by a specific event," warned S.I. Hayakawa," even though the temporary suspension of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time instructor and graduate student, is often cited as the reason for the BSU's action. "The strike was planned very carefully over a long period of time. To illustrate, Hayakawa continued, "the strike started on the anniversary of the date in 1967—Nov. 6th—when nine black students attacked the campus newspaper editor and his staff in their office."

Thousands of demonstrators were roaming the campus, often massing on the steps of the Administration Building to address Smith with loudspeakers and bullhorns. There were incidents of fighting. Smith's brief suspension of clases became a closure of the entire campus. The students had made good their threats to "shut it down!"

REAGAN WANTS HAYAKAWA

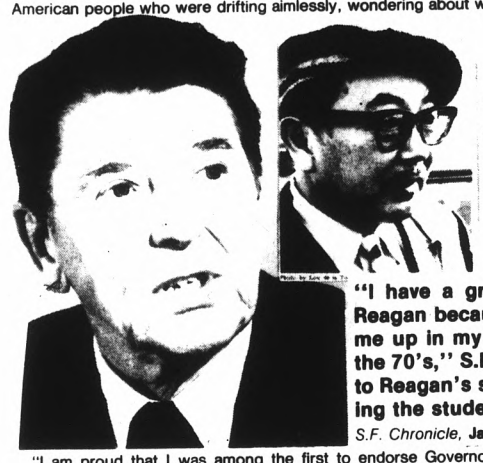
"What about this man, Professor Hayakawa? I don't know the man, but he had been quoted as saying that the college should be kept open and all that," Reagan said. "Tell him if he takes the job, we'll forgive him for Pearl Harbor."

The Trustees also adopted the hard-line, get-tough policy. A resolution ordering the resumption of classes was intoduced by Trustee Charles Luckman of Los Angeles. The Trustees stipulated there would be "no negotiations, arbitratrion or concession except through ordinary channels of communications." Professor Hayakawa was at his office, anxiously waiting to hear the final Trustee vote. His telephone rang. It was the Chancellor's Office calling to inform him that Reagan had an "offer he couldn't refuse"--the presidency, along with a handsome salary.

I accepted, perhaps foolishly, but out of a sense of duty," said Hayakawa.

Dr. Hayakawa commented, "they really reached the bottom of the barrel when they picked me." Truer words were never spoken. Upon taking office Hayakawa promised that he would implement the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan" to get the campus reopened. The man who would put the plan into operation, S.I. Hayakawa, the professor of semantics was about to put on a warrior's mantle and do battle with the defilers of the Temple.

It was apparent that the "On Strike, Shut it Down" chant was viewed as seditious drivel and the activists as impudent snobs by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Hayakawa, who were chanting, "A campus cannot be closed." Dr. Hayakawa had engaged in a full-fledge campaign to organize conservatives on campus to meet the radical threat. Hayakawa had built himself a constituency and brought the conservative wing of the academic community together under something called the "silent majority" of American people who were drifting aimlessly, wondering about what was happening to the country.



"I am proud that I was among the first to endorse Gov. Reagan," said then U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa."

"I have a great deal of faith in Gov. Reagan because of the way he backed me up in my troubled times—'68, '69, the 70's," S.I. Hayakawa said, referring to Reagan's strong backing of him during the student strike.

S.F. Chronicle, **Jan. 29, 1981**

"I am proud that I was among the first to endorse Governor Reagan," said U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa (then R-Calif.), "for the presidency. You'll remember I did it around Labor Day last year."

"Referring to Reagan's backing him up with a "state of emergency plan" during the student-faculty strike of the sixties, Hayakawa commented: "I have a great deal of faith in Governor Reagan because of the way he backed me up in my troubled times--'68, '69, the 70's." Now let us take a behind-the-scenes look at just how Mr. Reagan did back Dr. Hayakawa. During this period the American Federation of teachers accused Reagan of "absentee political control of the campus. AFT wrote, "Governor Reagan, acting through a willing agent, S.I. Hayakawa, has attempted to impose a political and academic atmosphere on the campus which is totally alien to the free, democratic spirit of the City of San Francisco. He has interfered in SF's State College and interrupted its normal function for callous political gain."

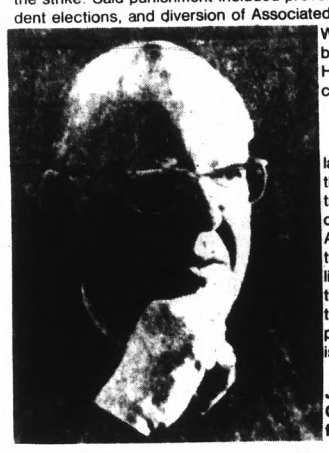
Reagan was governing the campus "in absentia". Hayakawa was Reagan's boy and was therefore immediately dubbed as "the puppet." Upon his appointment, Hayakawa was huddled with Ed Meese and Alex Sheriff, two of Reagan's top advisors. Here they discussed the implementation of the "state of emergency plan" and here Reagan was able to manifest his will, issue his commands, and execute his objectives to reopen the campus which had been closed as a result of the strike.

When Hayakawa climbed atop the sound truck he was in fact implementing the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan." Hayakawa did what he was told to do, and he was praised by the Governor as the "Right Man for the Job!"

BSU FILED 15 MILLION CLASS ACTION SUIT

In March 1972, United States Marshalls served summons and complaints on defendants Reagan, Hayakawa and others, seeking $15 million dollars in compensatory and punitive damages for civil rights violations. This action arises under the 1st, 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments of the United States The federal courts have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1331, 1332, 1343, 1361, 2201 and 2202.

This is an individual and a class action arising out of S.I. Hayakawa's efforts to implement the Reagan-Dumke State of Emergency Plan which resulted in approximately 425 people arrested on January 23, 1969, while exercising their right to free speech and assembly. Subsequently, a blacklists of students, faculty and administration was circulated throughout the college; these persons were to be denied opportunity for employment. Approximately 308 of the students were compelled to participate in disciplinary proceedings, dealing with the arrest. The Administration (1972) continued to harass and punish the Black Students Union, for our alleged unlawful conduct in organizing the strike. Said punishment included prevention of some students from running for office in the student elections, and diversion of Associated Students funds from minority student programs.



We have not always been perfect in the execution of our beliefs in the inalienable rights of man, but Reagan and Hayakawa have strayed too far from the democratic process.

Judge Peckham found the Blacklists Case to be "perfectly meritorious" on all five (5) claims.

MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION

As soon as practicable after the commencement of a lawsuit, a hearing will be held on the question of whether the action should be permitted to proceed as a class action. Pursuant to FRCP 23(c) (1) such a hearing was held on August 4, 1976 by Federal Judge Robert Peckham. At the hearing, Judge Peckham will examine the substantive issue of law, i.e. the law that defines rights and liabilities, e.g., substantive law. In making his determination, BSU must show that there exists a "common question of law" or a "common question of fact" that predominates the class. So, evidence is admissible on the issues raised at the hearing.

MASS ARREST CLAIM
4.5 Million in Damages

When S.I. Hayakawa took office, he was given a "state of emergency plan" by defandants Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees. He subsequently amended the emergency plan to ban all rallies in the central campus area. The BSU alleged that the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan" was a restraint on First Amendment rights. BSU members Jean Simmons and Anthony Greene brought this claim on their own behalf and, pursuant to Rule 23 of the FRCP, on behalf of the other 425 persons similarly situated. The class consists of all those persons attending the rally in the central campus area of SFSC on January 23, 1969 who were arrested by the police. The members of the class are so numerous that their joinder is impracticable. There are questions of law and fact common to members of the class. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual members of the class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for defendants.

On January 23, 1969, these students and strike supporters attended a noon rally in the central area of the college to hear speeches by the chairman of the San Fancisco Civil Service Commissioner and by leaders of the student strike which had begun in the Fall of 1968 and was still in progress. During the rally there was chanting and shouting of slogans while the speeches were taking place. Despite these activities, the rally was orderly. Yet, the media referred to the noon rally a "riotous" and sought to defame the demonstrators. The *Los Angeles Times* story read: "380 Arrested at Illegal S.F. State Strike Rally," and the *S.F. Chronicle's* big bold banner headline read: "Mob Scene at Hall of Justice," and the broadcast media talked about the riotous condition at SFS. The editors of these papers apparently set themselves up as judge, jury and prosecutor, which was clearly incompatible with the presumption of innocence principles of due process. What basis did these papers have to slander the reputation of the demonstrators and conclude that the rally was "illegal"? An arrest constitutes mere "suspicion of a crime"; it doesn't mean that someone has acted illegally as these headlines suggested. These headlines were clearly designed to discredit the participants in the rally and to promote Reagan and Hayakawa's efforts to reopen the campus.

The mass arrestees argued that they would not have been arrested "but for" Reagan's providing Hayakawa with an illegal "state of emergency plan" that disregarded constitutional rights. The mass arrestees alleged that the mass arrest strategy was planned as a strike-breaking tactic and further alleged that Reagan, Dumke, Hayakawa and others had engaged in a conspiracy to have them illegally arrested without probable cause in violations of the First and Fourth Amendments. Defendant Reagan argued that the mass arrest was justified. "Nationwide," he said, "experience has shown that the prompt dealing with disturbance leads to peace, that hesitation leads to greater disorder." Reagan insisted that the campus struggle was about the "militants, anarchists and others now trying to control and run our campus." He asked: "...isn't it time to demand that when individuals have been arrested as a result of their participation in disturbance and disorder, the cheif campus officer—or such person designated by him—shall sign a criminal complaint against such persons and shall cooperate in the prosecution of those individuals and shall immediately suspend them from the campus?

The "state of emergency plan" defandants Reagan and Dumke gave to defendant Hayakawa was the same plan they used over a U.C. Berekely. Chancellor Heyns at Berkeley had been placed under similar pressure to quell campus unrest. During the Berkeley unrest, Reagan held a news conference and declared a state of "extreme emergency," resulting in turning over control fot the campus to the Sheriff's Department. Reagan said: "I just feel we have come to the end of the road in depending on local law enforcement by campuses. It isn't good enough anymore to wait until rocks are flying and beatings start and then come in and restore order."

Defendant Hayakawa summoned the police to a meeting at the college at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of January 23, 1969. At this meeting defendant Hayakawa's representative reitereated Reagan's position that it didn't make any difference whether the students planning to assemble were peaceful or not because Reagan argued "stop the riots before they start." Plaintiffs alleged that they would not have been arrested but for the action of defendant Reagan and Hayakawa acting under his control and directions. All of those plaintiffs arrested were charged with violations of California Penal Code 408 (unlawful assembly), 409 (failure to disperse), and 415 (disturbing the peace).

As a result to this mass arrest, plaintiffs have been deprived of their rights under the First Amendment (free speech and peaceable assembly) and the Fourth Amendment (security of the person and freedom from arrest except upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation) to the United States Constitution.

And in doing the acts and things alleged, defendants Reagan, Hayakawa, and the police were conspirators engaged in a scheme and conspiracy designed and intended to deny and deprive plaintiffs of their rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Plaintiffs have been subjected to abuses of power becuase of the herein alleged acts, to the deprivation by the defendants, acting under color of state law, of rights, privileges and immunities.

EVIDENCE
CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT DECISION
Re: Brown (1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612

Thanks to the prodigious efforts of Attorney Carol Hughes, the State Supreme Court came down squarely on the side of the BSU. The state high court reversed the lower court's conviction of those persons (in the Simmons-Greene subclass) arrested on January 23, 1969 in re Brown 9 Cal 3d, 612, 108 C. Rptr467 (1973). The decision is the BSU's strongest evidence since it held that the demonstrators were peaceably assembled and protected by the First Amendment of rights of free speech and assembly. The state high court rejected Reagan's position that people could be arrested "before the riots start." Reagan's position disregards the "clear and present danger rule," a test used by the high court to measure the permissible bounds for placing restraints on the First Amendment. The test was formulated by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in *Schenck v. United States,* 249, U.S. 47 (1919). "The question in every case is whether the words are used in circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree." Throughout the strike, students had beaten Hayakawa and Reagan and Dumke and the Trustees over the head with the Bill of Rights. President Smith was so shocked by their total disregard for civil liberties that he even told a group that based on his experiences as president of SFS he wasn't sure that the Bill of Rights was still alive. Reagan's intention behind the "state of emergency plan," which was used by Hayakawa to make the mass bust, cannot be grounded on "stopping a riot before it starts." Let's arrest a person for murder before he murders someone. Let's arrest a person for robbery before he robs someone. Such thinking cannot be reconciled with "presumption of innocence" standards of due process nor, according to the state high court, the clear and present danger tests for placing restraints on the First Amendment. The United States Supreme Court refused to rule on whether the demonstrators were exercising their rights of free speech and assembly and so the issue is final and is now being introduced into the Jackson v. Hayakawa case as evidence under the doctrine of collateral estoppel. Needless to say, this court decision didn't sit very well with "mighty mouth" Hayakawa. Today the editors are hoping he would hush up because he is a pain in the neck, but those of us in the academic community had an even lower opinion of him. Everyone has the right to have some faults, but Hayakawa abuses the privilege.

Chief Justice Rose Bird (center)

The state high court rejected Reagan and Hayakawa's position that the mass bust on January 23, 1969 was justified. The California Supreme Court in re Brown, et al 510 P ed. 1017 refused to give any recognition to the Reagan-Dumke state of emergency plan which Hayakawa used to order 1000 persons to disperse while attending a peaceful rally. The California Supreme Court in a 6-1 decision held that the 1000 persons attending the Rally had peaceably assembled and were protected by the 1st Amendment. The United States Supreme Court let stand the decision (cert. denied 416 US 950, 1974). "Although I was appointed to the bench by Reagan and have always been a strong Reagan supporter," said Justice Clark, "my conscious will not permit me to allow the students' rights to be abused in this manner."

RELIEF SOUGHT

Plaintiffs were seeking damages in the amount of $10,000 (Ten Thousand dollars each) for a grand total of $4,250,000 (Four million, two hundred fifty thousand dollars) under the civil rights act and based on compensatory and constitutional violations. In fact, in a similar suit the American Civil Liberties Union was swamped by calls for money from those who had been awarded $12 Million in damage for their arrest during the 1971 Mayday demonstrations against the Vietnam War. Warren Kaplan, who tried the case for the ACLU, said that the jury had found the mass arrests at the Capitol a "tragic blight on the administration of justice in this city and in this nation."

Equitable Relief: In addition to damages, plaintiff BSU was seeking to have the criminal records of those 425 arrestees expunged.

"I don't know where the Supreme Court got its facts, but there was the danger of violence that day, as there had been violent demonstrations on the days before," said Hayakawa. He seems to have forgotten that his semantic arguments were convincing to the public since he acknowledges that the media "told a one-sided story," and semantic arguments are conclusions offered without evidence. In the court of law, one cannot reach conclusions without evidence, and when placed in this forum both Reagan and Hayakawa run for cover. They're good with the cameras, lights, take-one—Reagan and Hayakawa—you're on! As long as there exists no competent forum to challenge them, they will continue to get away with irresponsible interpretations of the law. The 6-1 decision was a slap in Reagan and Hayakawa's face, and Hayakawa was not taking it laying down. "The rights of the nonmilitant...were completely ignored. In this they (the court) was just like the radical professors who defended the rights of demonstrators to assemble, even if their bullhorns and shouting made intellectual life impossible," said the media folk hero , S.I. Hayakawa. Hayakawa made the attack while speaking before the U.S. Conference of Mayors that was held here in San Francisco. Hayakawa, along with Bay Area writer Eric Hoffer and Watergate prosecutor, the late Leon Jaworski, took a hard line on criminals. The spokesman for the Conference said that liberals like Senator Edward Kennedy, John Tunney (D-Ca) and Walter Mondale (D-Minn) had been invited to speak to assure a balance of comment. Hayakawa used this forum to call for "law and order" and to attack the State Supreme Court: "I have wondered often if radical professors know what a university was for, and now I have to wonder the same thing about the Supreme Court of the State of California."

After reviewing the California Supreme Court decision and other facts set forth in the Blacklists Case with regard to the claims of the 425 mass arrestees, Federal Judge Peckham concluded that the allegation asserting that defendants violated plaintiffs' rights of free speech and assembly was "perfectly meritorious." However, although the BSU wanted the class to represent all 1,000 persons who attended the rally, Judge Peckham concluded that he would restrict class certification to the 425 or so persons actually arrested. This left the BSU with a multi-million dollar lawsuit on the mass arrest claim.

BLACKLISTEES'
George Murray and 612 Others

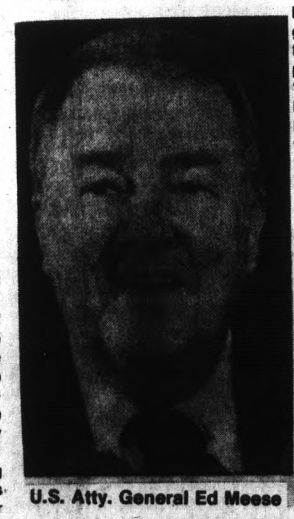
After the mass arrest the police report bearing the names of all persons arrested prior to and during the January 23, 1969 mass bust, was given to Hayakawa's administrators Don Scoble and Edwin Duerr. Defendants and others deliberately deprived the blacklistees of their lawful rights solely because they had engaged in a peaceful protest (70% of those named appeared on the blacklists stemming from the mass arrest).

The California Supreme Court held in a 6-1 decision that this 70% was protected by the First Amendment. Can defendants punish people for engaging in a peaceful protest? Plaintiffs alleged that defendants Reagan and Hayakawa unlawfully maintained "blacklists" i.e., preparing and circulating said lists to administrators, to prevent American citizens from gainful employment.

Remember, when President Smith complained that Reagan was disregarding Murray's rights and the editors yelled "get rid of Smith!" Now, Murray's name appeared on the blacklists with approximately 612 others. Smith had argued that the Constitution is our country's fundamental law. It contains the basic principles of our govenmental system and set forth the basic fair procedure by which Reagan must operate. Smith was booed by the press! Hayakawa cheered! Now, were dealing with an entire class violation of basic civil and human rights but the press has told plaintiff Jackson to "hush up!" Yet, based on Smith's experience to defend academic freedom from the vicious attacks of Reagan, Dumke and the editors, Dr. Smith said that he didn't know whether or not the Bill of Rights was still alive.

MEESE INTERFERED WITH COURT

Already we had discussed in our Sept. 16, 1983 and Oct. 4, 1984 articles how Reagan and Dumke intercepted plaintiffs motion for a preliminary injunction to have the blacklists retracted until the suit was completely resolved. Meese's pitch to the judge was that the court would have to keep the blacklists suit contained because Reagan and Hayakawa didn't have a valid defense to justify blacklistings. The polls showed in 1972 that Hayakawa had a good shot at the U.S. Senate seat while Reagan was in reserve for the presidency. Meese explained how the issuance of the preliminary injunction to protect the blacklistees rights would do "irreprable harm" to Reagan and Hayakawa's patriotic images. Meese explained to the judge that he would open up a Pandora's box out of which many future troubles would come for defendants presidential hopeful Reagan and senatorial hopeful S.I. Hayakawa.



U.S. Atty. General Ed Meese

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR NEEDED TO INVESTIGATE HIM!

Meese recognized that our political system is also a moral system. Politically, we mean that the power of government must ultimately rest with the poeple. Moral: promote certian values.

The foundation for understanding morality in politics is not sufficient just to know the basic precept of constitutional government, but we must get acquainted with the cast of characters parading before the public as moral men. Indeed, this blacklist set forth a moral issue which causes Reagan to run for cover. This man said that he wanted to be President of the United States, but the BSU maintained that he lacked the moral standards for the country. Low moral standards in Reagan and Hayakawa's action upon issuing the blacklists was a symptom of the low standards of the government generally. When the state imposed the Bill of Rights, they built the great human rights into the law of the land. Blacklisting teachers and students for the expression of opinions contrary to defendants Reagan and Hayakawa seems to them to be perfectly logical.

EXHIBITS 1 & 2
ACKNOWLEDGED BLACKLISTS BY STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Attached hereto and incorporated by reference are Exhibits 1 and 2. Exhibit 1 includes a copy of those blacklists acknowledged by defendants S.I. Hayakawa in his interrogatories and deposition which are a matter of public record. Exhibit 2 is further evidence that said blacklists was in fact used—particularly against leaders of the Black Students Union. Please, examine the list. Do you know anyone whose name appears on it? Hayakawa issed these lists in the name of the people of the State of California. The blacklists constitute evidence of the commission of a felony by defendant Reagan and Hayakawa under 18 U.S.C. 241 (2) which makes it a crime to engage in gross violation of American citizens civil rights, but with Ed Meese as the U.S. Attorney a felony investigation probably will never take place. Meese is in no position to investigate himself—that's why we need a special prosecutor!

The Blacklists violated the 1st Amendment because many (70%) students and teachers names appeared on for participating in the January 23, 1969, rally which was declared constitutional by the state high court. Probably no free speech controversies stimulates the flow of the public adrenalin as the President of the United States engaged in immoral acts. When Reagan told Hayakawa to "isolate the dissidents" and then delegated authority via the state of emergency plan, such "uncontrolled discretion" was a device used for suppression of freedom of speech. We cannot allow Reagan, Hayakawa or anyone else to outrageously misuse their power to stifle the expression of desired opinion under the meretorious cloak of putting down insurrection. Judicial remedies are available for such abuse of authority. Have we forgotten that the basic elements of academic freedom that Smith and Summerskill fought for?

The academic freedom that under that banner many types of ideals, opinions and beliefs could develop unmolested and unobstructed. Didn't Smith and Summerskill attempt to keep Reagan at a distance for fear that Reagan's "barbarous intervention" would lead to these gross constitutional violations? Dr. Smith had insisted that the very purpose of the Bill of Rights was to withdraw certian subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of misguided politicians and a well manipulated public.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The dirtiest! The lowest! The vilest and most despicable thing a college president could do was to issue blacklists against members of the academic community. The classic expression of our Constitution is that everyone has a value and that individuals have basic rights. Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, called these rights "inalienable". Beyond these rights lies a revolutionary struggle in Americans' belief in natural rights which explains the presence of the bill of rights in our Constitution. Reagan has a hard time grasping these "inalienable and natural rights" concepts. The leaders of the French revolution called these basic rights "the rights of man". The United Nations adopted a long category of the basic rights of man, which includes the right to employment. The Blacklists states persons arrested are ineligible for employment. Reagan wanted the campus opened at "point of bayonet," and Hayakawa compled "by any means necessary".

Implicit in Messers Reagan and Hayakawa's action was the proposition that patriotic and "law and order" grounds justify strict control of the blacklistings methods to curtail discussion and prevent the dissemination of information to the public as a basis for political action. Perhaps Reagan and Hayakawa ought to have aquainted themselves with John Milton's AREOPAGITICA, published in 1644, where Milton presented majestic arguments for intellectual freedom in libertarian thought. Milton provides us with the concept of "the open marketplace of ideas". In America we have both a political and moral system. Morally, this blacklist does not promote democratic values: individualism; where our government should aid a citizen to achieve his highest potential: liberty; which enables each citizen to have the greatest amount of freedom commensurate with domestic tranquility: equality; citizens must have equal rights and equal opportunities in employment. Reagan says he values democracy, becuase these values reflect the deep affection concerned with humah rights. Yet, Reagan's actions clearly show that these values are meaningless. You can be a patriot and at the time be a traitor, Mr. Reagan. We are tired of dealing with two Ronnies. BSU asserts that Mr. Reagan's behind-the-scenes role in instructing S.I. Hayakawa to use blacklists against American citizens violates the basic precepts of a free American society which is based upon the highest ideals of Jewish-Christian-Greek thought. A moral code is essential to a stable government. This is a truth that is old as civilization. Without public officials with a high degree of integrity, governments lose respect. Whether you are Governor of California or President of the United States, Mr. Reagan, the public expects you to follow high standards of personal conduct. Your conduct and actions manifested in Jackson v. Hayakawa clearly shows that you have repudiated the democratic moral code. To the extent that your actions repudiate our moral code; we cannot rely upon you for moral direction as a basis for national stability.

As Chairman of the Screen Actors Guild, it was learned, that Reagan was responsible for compiling information and blacklists against his colleagues who disagree with his political philisophy. In fact a recent article in the August 26, 1985 ed. of the *Oakland Tribune* titled "Reagan was FBI informer in acting days, paper says." The *San Jose Mercury News* had reported that FBI records showed President Reagan served as a confidental informant while Chairman of the Screen Actors Guild.

Albert R. Brashear, deputy White House press secretary, commented that this revelation contained no information that had not previously been public knowledge. So, once again we have to deal with Reagan blacklisting American citizens, When Richard Nixon used "enemy lists" to quell dissent, the editors said "ditch him!" Reagan has been in the Court for over a decade fighting charges of blacklisting and having his "friends on the bench" to contain the case, but the news media refuses to call Mr. Reagan on the carpet. Why? As the public attempts to understand this case, they are hit in the face with cream pies by our editors. Why?

The press should not have anything against this sensational story, as long as it can be verified. Corruption and misdeeds in high places should be reported and exposed. There is a legitimate cover up story here which the media is "stonewalling!" This strikes us as downright shoddy and irresponsible journalism. The information I am presenting to you is all a matter of public record.

MASS BLACKLISTING CLAIM
6 Million Dollars in Damages

Plaintiffs Greene, Simmons and Peter Pursley bring this claim as individuals and a class action arising out of defendant Reagan's instruction to defendant Hayakawa to "isolate the dissidents" who were active supporters of the student faculty strike at the time defendant Hayakawa and others maintained "blacklists," i.e., preparing and circulating said lists to administrators, professors, college employees, student government officials, and other persons in the academic community responsible for hiring employees. Said blacklists were circulated to deny benefits, rights, and privileges to the plaintiffs. The defendants, in issuing and enforcing said blacklists, have conspired and are conspiring with each other to deny plaintiffs their right of equal protection and due process, privileges, opportunity, and the means to enroll and matriculate at SFS and to become and remain a part therof.

CHARACTERS AT HEARING

Judge Robert Peckham

Attorney Carey Scott, representing the BSU from the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Aid Foundation

Attorney Robert Leberman, appearing on behalf of defendants Reagan, Hayakawa Trustees and others from the State Attorney General's office.

The bespectacled Judge Peckham, sitting stiffly in his chair facing the two attorneys. After reviewing the file, he asked the BSU's lawyers what were the constitutional issues surrounding the claim of those individuals whose names appeared on the lists.

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, the blacklists presents three constitutional issues as our law firm has evaluated the claim. They are freedom of association, due process and equal protection rights under the First, Fifth and Fourteenth amendments.

Your honor the blacklists issue is one of moral turpitude where defendants are guilty of depravity and baseness, a situation that would have never occurred had defendants shown just a little respect for the Bill of Rights. Defendant Hayakawa and defendants Reagan have been given unlimited media coverage which enabled them to make their unsubstantiated accusation against plaintiffs; they have engendered public outrage over real or imagined threats to the academy. What we have here is a clear case of McCarthyism. Blacklists have always been an ultraconservative tactic to fight social reform.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, the blacklists are an unfortunate practice, but I just don't see the need for all this mudslinging. This matter is going to be fought out at trial, so I suggest to counsel that he save his opening statement—until then. And in the meantime stick to the constitutional issues set forth in the case.

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, I am well within the scope of the Constitution since McCarthyism fosters suspicion among members of the academy, distrust of public officials, and the idea of "guilt by association," which is a First Amendment issue.

Judge Peckham:
Well, before you go any further, is it safe to assume that defendants have admitted the authenticity of the lists?

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, defendant Hayakawa admitted to the authenticity of the documents in his deposition and in the answer to his interrogatories. He acknowledges that the blacklists included the names of both student and faculty members.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, defendants do not deny the existence of the blacklists.

Judge Peckham:
[Examining the blacklists and taking notice that said lists stated persons arrested were ineligible for employment...]

Counsel, am I to assume that the due process issue is reflected in the wording of the lists?

Attorney Scott:
That's affirmative, your honor; the blacklists states persons arrested are ineligible for employment. We are taught in 5th grade civics classes that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Due process of law requires that every American be given the "presumption of innocence" before punitive measures can be taken against him which will deprive him of his liberty and property rights. This is "meat and potato" due process.

continued next page

cont. from previous page

[Due process is equated with the notion of "fair play" is is found in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and in the Constitution of the state. "Those fundamental notions of fairness and justice in the determination of guilt or innocence which lie embedded in the feelings of the American people...." See 332 U.S. 596, 607 (1948).]

"Your honor," Attorney Scott contines, "the purpose of the due process clause is to prevent such arbitrary abuses of power. The promulgating of blacklists was un-American, it was arbitrary and unreasonable.

Judge Peckham:
Were there hearings before the lists were issued?

Attorney Scott:
Hearings, your honor; S.I. Hayakawa doesn't know what that word means. The campus was governed by "fiat accompli" It was authoritarian rule and there was no right to confront or to cross-examine those issuing the lists.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, the defendants felt they had the authority based on the state of emergency plan that was in effect at the time.

Judge Peckham:
Yes, counsel, but any "state of emergency plan" must come within the constraints of the due process and equal protection principles. What good would our constitution be if every time a college or university president wanted to quell a disturbance he could simply suspend the Bill of Rights by implementing state of emergency plans? This argument was implicitly rejected by the state high court in *Brown* and will also be rejected by this court. This court cannot condone such an arbitrary exercise of power and in my opinion, the plaintiffs have made a strong case against defendants.

Judge Peckham went on to explain that the due process and equal protection clauses appeared to be prominent in the constitutional disputes of plaintiffs and that federal intervention was necessary as a safeguard against state officials encroachment on the rights of plaintiffs. Judge Peckham explained that due process guarantees plaintiffs that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process and that defendants' actions did exactly that—deprived plaintiffs of liberty and property rights, i.e., salaries, without due process. As presently interpreted, due process prohibits state officials from arbitrary or capricious conduct against plaintiff.

Judge Peckham:
Let's hear your arguments pertaining to equal protection, counsel.

Attorney Scott:
[The equal protection clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments was invoked to prohibit unreasonable state regulation in economic and social matters, e.g. the BSU argues that the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan" which Hayakawa is using to justify his arbitrary action is unreasonable and that equal protection clause may be invoked to protect individual rights in such array as discrmination and arbitrary classification of U.S. citizens.]

Your honor, the issuing of the blacklists by defendants clearly conflicts with equal protection rights. And the equal protection clause requires that close scrutiny be given to any state regulation or legislative classification affecting fundamental rights.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no state shall "deny to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protections of laws." A distinction can be made on reasonable grounds. We believe that the classification was reasonable under the "state of emergency plan" in effect at the time.

Judge Peckham:
Yes counsel but any classification must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relationship to the objection of the directive, regulation, litigation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced will be treated similarly. There can be no question that the issuing of lists constitues an "arbitrary classification" of these plaintiffs, and, as we discussed, the promulgating of the lists was arrived at in an "arbitrary manner," i.e., no hearing.

Attorney Scott:
[interrupting] And furter, Your Honor, when the state singles out one narrow class of individuals for special treatment—denial of employment in this instance—the purposes behind such discrimination must be carefully considered lest they be obnoxious to the Constitution. The creation of the blacklists, Your Honor, is not only arbitrary and irrational, but it bears no relation to any legitimate state purpose.

Judge Peckham:
Where fundamental rights are involved, as they are in this case, the court must give close scrutiny to any alleged violation of equal protection. Even a classification not arbitrarily created and designed to further a legitimate state purpose, will be unconstitutional if it invidiously discriminates agaist a particular class. The lists are a constitutional defection in that they invidiously discriminate against thsi particular class of students and faculty members.

Attorney Scott:
Your Honor, plaintiffs have made a prima faci case of equal protection violations. The situation with respect to the blacklists has resulted in the creating of a class which is treated differently from other members of the academic community with respect to hiring and firing practices, the blacklists were "arbitrary classification" of U.S. citizens, since the lists were drawn up for personal political reasons as distinguished from any legitimate government purpose, and the plain object of the law has been defeated.

Blacklistees Relief

Judge Peckham:
What relief are you seeking for this class, counsel?

Attorney Scott:
We are seeking compensatory and punitive damages and order retracting the blacklists and reinstatement of those persons injured by the blacklists with full rights and benefits, including back wages.

Judge Peckham:
Well, let's move on to the next claim.

308 MASS DISCIPLINEES
3 Million Dollars in Damages

In order to understand the claims of subclass consisting of the 308 persons required to undergo the college disciplinary procedures and the application of the doctrine of "stare decisis," we must first understand an earlier case: *Wong vs. S.I. Hayakawa* 464 F. 2d 1282 (9th Cir. 1972). After the mass arrest on January 23, 1969 the police forwarded the police report to the college administrators, Duerr and Scobel. The names were extracted from the police report to form the blacklists. In addition, lists were compiled on faculty members—the AFT—by examining their pay records, i.e. to see which professors had allotments taken out of their checks and made payable to AFT. After the blacklists were circulated throughout the campus, those students whose names appeared on the police report were further informed that they would undergo additional disciplinary action in the form of expulsions, suspension, probation, etc. for attending a rally which was restricted by the "state of emergency plan."

Hearing panels were set up with Hayakawa having the final authority as to the 308 students compelled to undergo the college disciplinary process for attending what Hayakawa perceived as an "illegal rally." Remember, at this point the state high court's decision had not been rendered declaring the rally legal. The Academic Senate told Hayakawa that he had arrested everyone and that was enought punishment, but S.I. Hayakawa insisted that he was going to clean up the campus through mass suspension if necessary. The Academic Senate informed Hayakawa that the disciplinary procedures stood in violation of due process and on January 28, 1969 passed a resolution urging all faculty not to participate in the administration's student disciplinary procedures as such participation would result in a violation of those students' rights of due process. But, as with most Academic Senate resolutions, Hayakawa made it clear to the Senate just where they could shove that resolution.

One of the arguments made by the Academic Senate was that the students' rights were violated and that the degree of proof required for decisions against the students was vague, confusing, inadequate and indefinite. Hayakawa was using a generally worded police report as the basis for initiating the disciplinary action against the students. The police report merely established that said student had attended the rally, but mere attendance at said rally was insufficient in itself for the college to take disciplinary measures against the students. Attending a rally was perceived as attending an unlawful assembly. When the students went before the disciplinary panels they would be read a police report on which their names appeared; the students could "examine the police report" and question this hearsay evidence offered against them, but there was no right to confrontation or for cross-examination since the officers who made the report were not present to be questioned. Morever, the right to ask questions of witnesses was specifically given only to members of the hearing panel. Students Mason Wong and Patricia Woolman complained that the college disciplinary action violated their rights of due process since there existed no "substantial evidence" against them to justify their disciplinary action.

"Those disciplinary procedures are a farce," said Woolman's attorney, Ron Mullen of the Mission Branch of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Aid Foundation. "S.I. Hayakawa just doesn't appear to care at all about the presumption of innocence standard of due process." Attorney Mullen pointed out to Hayakawa that a "generally worded police report" does not constitute substantial evidence for the purposes of disciplinary action. A person is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and Hayakawa's using of the generally worded police report does not constitute substantial evidence for the purposes of satisfying the due process clause. "The state was trying to railroad people through disciplinary actions by saying 'Your name is on the police report; therefore you created a disturbance of the peace and we are going to punish you for it'".

Judge Alfonso Zirpoli
"Hayakawa totally disregarded due process"

On April 3, 1969, U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli ruled that students Wong and Woolman's rights of due process had indeed been violated by defendant. Judge Zirpoli ruled that a generally worded police report cannot be the basis for initiating disciplinary procedures "because there was no substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action."

"The Tac Squad herded us like cattle near the speakers' platform and had us get into paddy wagons," said Woolman. Woolman spent almost two days in jail and was also undergoing the criminal process as were the other students caught up in the mass bust. Wollman described herself as "in a state of shock" when she saw the 300 police officers advancing towards her.

"Just because a student attended a rally and was arrested," Judge Zirpoli said, "didn't warrant the disciplinary measures taken against him." Defendants appealed the decision to the 9th Cir., which upheld the Zirpoli ruling, and the U.S. Supreme Court let stand the 9th Cir. ruling.

Plaintiff BSU filed the Blacklists Case in March 1972 and incorporated the *Wong* decision under the doctrine of "stare decisis", since the discovery showed that the primary source of evidence used against all 308 students who underwent the college disciplinary procedures consisted of nothing more than a generally worded police report.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

EVIDENCE OF DUE PROCESS VIOLATION
Wong vs. Hayakawa, 464 F. 2d. 1283

Since the 9th Cir. affirmed the *Wong* decision, the case is binding on all judges who come within the 9th Cir. jurisdiction, viz. California, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii, etc. Since Federal Judge Peckham, a San Francisco judge, comes under 9th Cir. jurisdiction, his decision must be consistent with their interpretation of due process. This is called the doctrine of stare decisis, or the doctrine of precedent. We say that under the compulsion of *Wong vs. Hayakawa*, supra that this case, *Wong*, supra, is now the "law of 9th Cir. jurisdiction." The 9th Cir. would be very angry with Judge Peckham if he ruled any other way on the disciplinary claim than the way Judge Zirpoli ruled since the facts in the *Wong* case, i.e., the usage of a generally worded police report is one of the same facts in the Blacklists Case with respect to the 308 students who underwent disciplinary procedures. Stare decisis is a legal term meaning "let the decision stand." It is an important element of our common law system whereby a decision applies in similar cases and is binding upon lower courts, i.e., the 9th Cir. precedent in *Wong* is binding upon the lower court, i.e., Judge Peckham, who is a trial judge, which is low man on the judicial totem pole.

Judge Peckham realized that the *Wong*, supra case is bearing upon the legal decision he must render in *Jackson*, supra, and in this case both the attorney general and plaintiffs' attorney agree that the *Wong* decision is binding upon the Peckham court.

Judge Peckham:
Well, counsel, after reviewing this disciplinary complaint, I am convinced that Judge Zirpoli has done my work for me. The predominant question of law in this claim is due process. Is that correct, counsel?

Attorney Leberman:
That's affirmative, your honor.

Judge Peckham:
What other evidence was used, if any, with respect to the disciplining of these 308 or so students besides the generally worded police report?

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, this court had granted plaintiffs an order to inspect those disciplinary files. Both counsel for plaintiffs and the attorney general's office agree that the college used nothing but the police report as the primary source of evidence with respect to disciplinary claim. We have no quarrel with this court's evoking of the "stare decisis doctrine" to resolve this claim, but we do insist that those disciplinary procedures were not conducted in bad faith and plaintiffs are not entitled to damages unless bad faith can be shown.

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, this motion is not designed to probe into the merits of liabilities. Due process has been violated under the compulsion of the *Wong*, supra, decision since the facts in *Wong* are the same facts in *Jackson*, i.e., the 308 students, like Wong and Woolman, were disciplined where the primary source of evidence was the generally worded police report. As for the bad faith aspect of the claim, we will fight that out before the jury.

Judge Peckham:
Well, counsel, these students' rights of due process have in fact been violated under the doctrine of "stare decisis," and I would not wish to render a decision that would be incompatible with the *Wong* precedent. The issue of liabilities and damages will have to be presented to the jury.

Let's move on.

All this legal mumbo-jumbo means this: In the *Wong* case, Judge Zirpoli held that the students' due process rights were violated. A second suit was filed by plaintiff BSU about the same disciplinary procedures that were the subject of the *Wong* case, except instead of going before Judge Zirpoli the matter is before Judge Peckham. The first question that Judge Peckham wants to know is how binding is the Zirpoli decision upon his court. He reads the decisions and notices that Judge Zirpoli was affirmed by the 9th Cir., thus the *Wong* decision became the "law of the 9th Cir. jurisdiction." Judge Peckham does not wish to offend the 9th Cir. by disobeying its precedents since the facts in the *Jackson* case are the same facts in the *Wong* case, so he makes it clear that he will not render a decision incompatible with his bosses, i.e., the 9th Cir. prior decision. He must "stand by their ruling" in *Wong*, supra, which held that the students' rights of due process were violated. Therefore, if the students' rights were violated in *Wong*, supra, then it is automatic that said rights were also violated in the *Jackson* case. The "due process" issue has been won by the BSU; due process was violated. The only remaining questions are liabilities and damages, which were not addressed in the *Wong* decision.

EVIDENCE OF FIRST AMENDMENT VIOLATION
In Re: Brown Decision

Judge Peckham: What is the 1st Amendment issue, Counselor?

Attorney Scott:
Our 1st Amendment issue is based on the state high court ruling in re Brown. The Hayakawa hearing panel found that plaintiffs were present at an "unlawful assembly" on January 23, 1969 and that such assembly was contrary to the Reagan-Dumke state of emergency plan regulation, and that such presence at the assembly was "disorderly conduct" within the meaning of 41391 of Title V. of the Calif. Administrative Code.

Judge Peckham:
How many of the 308 disciplinees were disciplined based on their attendance at the January 23 rally?

Attorney Scott:
Approximately 93%, your honor. With over 100 suspensions and 1 expulsion.

Judge Peckham:
Well, it seems to me that the application of 41301 was vague and overboard and infringed upon plaintifs rights to free speech, assembly and association guaranteed them by the 1st, 5th and 14th Amendments. The state of emergency plan prohibiting speech and assembly on the main campus was not recognized by the state high court who held that the 1000 demonstrators (including the 285 students disciplined for attending that particular rally), were protected by the 1st Amendment. Since the high court held that the rally was protected by the 1st Amendments, under the doctrine of Collateral Estoppel, plaintiff Jackson must be given this issue. The exercise of First Amendment rights cannot form the basis for disciplinary action.

308 DISCIPLINEES RELIEF

1. Compensatory and punitive damages in the amount of $10,000 per student for a total of approximately $3 million.

2. Reinstatement with back pay and financial aid losses of all those students who suffer financial losses as a result of the disciplinary process.

3. Expunge the disciplinary records so that the students will be able to assert that they have never been legally disciplined by the university.

HAYAKAWA PRAISED BY REAGAN — "RIGHT MAN FOR JOB"

The Governor said "we found the right man" in Dr. Hayakawa, who was acting president when the MASS ARREST, MASS BLACKLISTING AND MASS DISCIPLINING took place. "I have always advocated a policy of firmness, . . . we are going to keep getting pushed until the dissidents get a confrontation, and unless we get firm we have a confrontation." Reagan was now considering making Hayakawa permanent president of the college. He said whoever I selected "should have the same courage he has." Hayakawa was Reagan's puppet; he did exactly what he was told to do. Reagan liked that. Claim 4 and 5 arose after the strike was over (1970-72). Hayakawa did become permanent president, and after the strike his Administration decided to take punitive measures against the Black Student Union for initiating the strike. The Administration attempted to coerce the student government from appropriating salaried positions for the Black Student Union organization.

SIX BLACK ADMINISTRATORS RESIGNED

Reagan was yelling up and down the state: Hayakawa is winning! Hayakawa was now declared a great American folk hero but all was not quiet on the campus. Six black administrators resigned their positions, accusing the Hayakawa Administration of racism and attempting to curtail non-whites from participating in student activities and enrolling. Those who had resigned were: Ed Reaves, then dean of students; Elmer Cooper, then dean of student activities; Dr. Joseph White, then dean of undergraduate studies; and Reginald Major, then director of the Educational Opportunities Program. In a released statement, they charged Hayakawas with carrying out racist policies. They said they were merely "niggers in residence and had been stripped of any decision-making tasks. "We are expected to go along with every administrative decision," they wrote, "even if that decision adversely affects the educational lives of non-white students." They continued, "we refuse to condone racism in education by participating in this administration." Hayakawa called the mass resignation "a shabby grand stand play."

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES IMPOSE RACISM ON ASSOCIATED STUDENTS (1970-72)

The Associated Students (or AS) is a nonprofit organization which has a purpose of providing student government at SFSU to engage in educational and charitable programs and activities for the benefit of its members. Hayakawa had maintained that the success of the student-faculty strike was due to the fact that the student government funds were used to support the BSU.

He insisted that the strike was sustained financially until the Attorney General placed the funds in receivership in 1969. Now that the strike was over, the mandatory fee could no longer be used to fund minority student organizations in salaried positions. The actual funding process of the AS is controlled by a yearly budget determined in the general student election held annually. If the radicals win the election, they earmark the funds and vice versa. The student legislature votes on a multitude of application of funds for program; giving money, if any, they think a particular program merits. The budget is then submitted to the student government. Plaintiffs maintain that defendants unlawful conduct which brought about claims 4 and 5 stemmed from the following specific acts.

40 STUDENTS' ELECTION DISPUTE CLAIM $400,000

The Blacklist Case suit was filed on behalf of the 40 students who alleged that their rights of due process of law had been violated by reason of S.I. Hayakawa's providing personal funds to incumbent student body officials and prospective candidates from whom he sought and received "special favors" in return. In the Spring of 1970, plaintiffs Jackson, Issac Reams, Steven Bell and 37 other students called upon Hayakawa to serve as a "hearing officer" to arbitrate a conflict between various student factions over the student body election dispute. Hayakawa did arbitrate said dispute and ruled against the aggrieved students who had alleged election impropriety charges against Harry Lehman, AS President in 1969-70, and the Election Committee. After Hayakawa made his ruling in favor of the Lehman faction, BSU discovered that Hayakawa had given Lehman and other prospective candidates personal funds, while placing BSU's members names on his blacklist. BSU therefore alleged that the impartiality standard of due process was absent from the Administrative Hearing. Plaintiffs alleged that Hayakawa interfered in the electoral process by providing personal monies to incumbent student officers and other prospective candidates. And that Hayakawa by his action was "biased" in the matter of the student elections and was therefore incapable of reaching a fair and equitable decision on the merits of the administrative hearing as required by the "impartiality" standard of due process. As a result of the actions of defendant Hayakawa, plaintiffs were deprived of their rights to a fair hearing in violation of due process.

Judge Peckham
(Looking a the Attorney General) Well, what about this counsel? It seems to me that this argument has merit. Plaintiffs have raised a substantial question as to whether their rights under the 5th and 14th Amendments have been violated.

Atty. Leberman
Well, your honor the reason behind defendant Hayakawa's action was not to suppress dissent. Plaintiffs are angry because they lost the election.
Atty. Scott
Your honor, we can always rest assured that the A.G. will present a garbled version of the election events. The plaintiffs were angry because Hayakawa was not neutral, fair-minded; in fact, plaintiffs are seeking damages to assure procedural fairness and safeguards for all candidates running for office.

Judge Peckham
So, the issue is "fairness" in the hearing process. And plaintiffs are asking this courts intervention. In Bullmoose Party v. S.I. Hayakawa No. C-70-853 RFP I already established that these students were entitled to a hearing as both property rights and liberty rights were at stake. When the Constitution requires a hearing it requires a fair one, held before a tribunal which at least meets currently prevailing standards of impartiality. Plaintiffs have produced substantial evidence supporting their claims. (Looking at Atty. Scott) Counsel, didn't you say that in the Request for Admission Hayakawa admitted that these financial transactions took place.

Atty. Scott
Your honor, we have not submitted "Request for Admission" as of this date, but Dr. Hayakawa admits both in his deposition and the answer to the interrogatories that such transaction did in fact take place. He admits to having given students out of pocket funds but he refuses to discuss the "special favors" he received for said funds and he further refused to divulge the names of all those students he had given funds. He will probably evoke the 5th Amendment before revealing those names.

Remedy: $10,000 in compensatory and punitive damages for each student for civil rights violations. (Total: $400,000.)

MANIPULATION AND MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PURPOSES

The student government (Twichell Administration, 1970-71) refused to go along with Administration policy prohibiting employment positions for minority student organizations, including BSU. The BSU brought this claim on behalf of its membership. After the strike was over, Hayakawa refused to allow bygones to be bygones, and continued to play with the campus unrest problem. He wanted the issues kept alive because he was going to run for the U.S. Senate. So, in 1970-71, he instructed his administrators to enact punitive measures against the BSU for leading the student-faculty strike. In other words, by fighting students in the seventies for what took place in the sixties, Hayakawa, by his action, was keeping the student strike alive. He welcomed confrontation with students because it always meant "good press" for him. The BSU alleged that, over Hayakawa's vehement objection, the Associated Student budget of 1970-71 did in fact include employment positions for minority students, viz., the BSU. The BSU alleged that defendants had violated their rights secured under the due process and equal protection clauses. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) Defendant Hayakawa and others violated the California Education Code 23803, by unlawfully and maliciously earmarking and using the budget recommended by outgoing Associated Students President Harry Lehman (1969-70) instead of waiting for the approval of the incoming student legislature as required by law; and (2) Defendants misappropriated student fees in order to divert the official allocation of monies from the black students and other minorities employed in and by the Associated Students budget of 1970-71. Said discriminatory conduct came in direct contravention of plaintiffs' rights of due process and equal protection as shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Table 1 below shows the differential treatment of black and white students employed by the Board of Directors of the Associated Students program for the Fall semester of 1970. Black Students Union members Bell, Daniels, Frazier, Phillips and Reams were active in the BSU during and after the strike. This table supports the BSU allegation that the respondents applied double standards and that from the period of September, 1970 through December, 1970 the respondents refused to compensate the black employees for the work they performed that was similar to the work performed by white students. The table shows that of the $197,959.00 mandatory fees made available to the student body government, approximately $17,884.00 was allocated for those students employed in programs categorized as "Associated Student Programs," which were the programs developed to provide services to the gerneral student body. Of this $17,884.00, the balance sheet ending December, 1970, which was a part of interrogatory IV C thru C6 pp 13-14 submitted by respondent DELAND, shows that of the $11,160. spent for white student employment at the end of the semester, approximately $3,623.40 had been spent on the employment of white students while comparatively disparate treatment was given to black students, as the same balance sheets show that of the $6,724.00 allocated for the employment of black students, approximately $-0- was expended by the end of the semester.

TABLE I

Associated Students Programs

Employment Title	Race	Student Government Allotments	Balance Sheet Expenditures Dec. 1970
1. Communication Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$644.40
2. Performing Arts Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$796.80
3. Child Care Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$675.60
4. Students Service Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$614.40
5. Foreign Students Dir.	White	$1,900.00	$595.20
6. Draft Counselor	White	$1,200.00	$297.00
7. Draft Counselor	Black	$1,200.00	-0-
7 & 8. Legal Fundraisers (2)	Black	$2,616.00	-0-
10. Legal Referral	Black	$1,600.00	-0-
11. Proposal Writers	Black	$1,308.00	-0-
Total White Employment	6	$11,160	$3,623.40
Total Black Employment	5	6,724	-0-
Total Employment	11	$17,884.00	$3,623.40

Source: Evidence obtained from answer to respondent Delands interrogatories II No.2 A p.6, Q p.11. Interrogatory IV No.1 A thru C6 pp 13-14. Interrogatory No. IV No.2 A thru B(1) p. 15. and answer to respondent Harkness's interrogatories III C thru D(1) p.6, Interrogatory V A thru D pp 9-10, Interrogatory VI A thru R p. 10-14. Plus, the affidavits of Black Students Union members Phillips, Frazier, Daniels, Bell, Reams submitted with the original complaint.

Table 2 below: The California Administrative Code, Article 4, entitled "Student Body Organizations," provides for payment of employment for services in connection with the general administration of student fee programs pursuant to applicable salary schedules. This table proves the number of student officers who were employed by the student government. It includes a total of seven, two of whom were black and were not compensated for the work that they performed for the period of September 1970 — December 1970 as the white students were. Once again we see the disparate treatment given to black students during this period; such differential treatment between black and white students in employment became the basis for the BSU allegation of racial discrimination.

TABLE 2

Employment of Associated Student Officers

Employment Title	Race	Student Government Allotments	Balance sheet Expenditures Dec. 1970
1. Communications Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$644.40
2. Performing Arts Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$796.80
3. Child Care Dir.	White	$1.612.00	$675.60
4. Foreign Student Dir.	White	$1,900.00	$595.20
5. Student Activities Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$614.00
6. Tutorial Coordinator	Black	981.00	-0-
7. Tutorial Clerk Typists	Black	$ 981.00	-0-
Employed Student Officers:			
Total white employment	5	$8,348.00	$3,326.00
Total black employment	2	$1,962.00	-0-
Total Employment of Officers	7	$10,310.00	$3,326.00

Source: The same sources of data compiled from Table 1, in addition to the affidavits of Black Students' Union members Donald Craig and Scottie Dawson attached to the original complaint.

Table 3: At the commencement of the Fall semester, 1970, the first persons employed are the Associated Students staff who do the administrative work for the student body organizations. This table shows the disparate treatment of black student Charles Jackson, who was employed by the student government. The administration would not allow this Black Student Union leader to receive his salary as did the white students similarly situated.

TABLE 3

Associated Student Staff Employees

Employment Title	Race	Student Allotment	Expenditure Bal. Sheet Dec.70
1. Administrative Assistant	White	$2,280.50	$1,892.30
2. Secretary	White	$5,349.25	$1,566.61
3. Coordinator of Student Programs	Black	$2,847.60	-0-

Source: The information and data compiled in Table 1, in addition the affidavit of appellant Charles Jackson of the original complaint

continued on next page

cont. from previous page

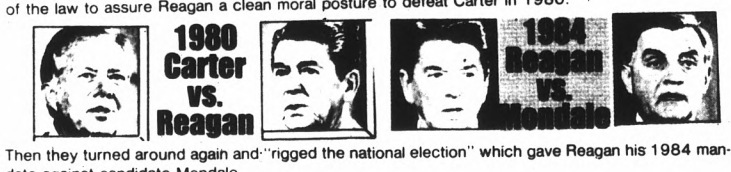
REMEDY: For an order from court enjoining the college administrators from aserting influence over student body officials as to where student funds should or should not be allocated, as long as said allocation falls within the Trustees' guidelines for expenditure of student funds.

For reinstatement with full rights and benefits of all those black students who were denied employment as a result of defendants diverting the allocation made to them by the student body organization.

For compensatory and punitive damages at an amount to be determined later.

REPUBLICAN JUDGE SCHWARZERS' SUMMARY JUDGEMENT MOTION

Judge Peckham became the presiding judge in 1976. This meant that he would reduce his caseload in order to attend to his new administrative responsiblities. This gave the Republicans an opportunity to have the Blacklist Case finagled before the newly appointed Ford conservative, Judge William Schwarzer. He travels in Republican circles and he knew that the Republican organization had just elected S.I. Hayakawa to the U.S. Senate and was planning on preserving defendant Ronald Reagan for 1980 to challenge incumbent president Jimmy Carter. The Blacklist Case was scheduled for trial to commence Nov. 11, 1976, but when S.I. Hayakawa became U.S. Senator in 1976, Judge Schwarzer threw the meritorious case out of court for fear the civil suit would lead to Reagan's criminal indictment. Schwarzer ia a part of the local Republican machine and is controlled by people who do not want this case to come to trial for fear of upsetting Reagan's political aspiration. Judge Schwarzer will use "procedural law" to conceal Reagan and Hayakawa's criminal misconduct. "I think we know where you politically stand on this case, Judge Schwarzer," the BSU commented. His Summary Judgement decision was like a dice game — a lot of crap! "I don't stand on it. I am sitting on it. It rests beneath my bottom and will never see the light of day — regardless of its merits!" Judge Schwarzer responded. Indeed the Court has allowed the Reagan Republican bosses to pull their judicial wires with such political uniformity and with so little consideration for the Bill of Rights that the entire Republican political arrangement with the judges is like a piece of mechanism automatically and blindly operating for the interests of the Republican Party — and to hell with plaintiffs meritorious claims. Already we discussed in our last article how the courts engaged in a de facto manipulation of the electoral process by evoking the "absolute immunity doctrine" to protect Reagan. We discussed how the judges in their secret chambers plotted the spoilage of the law to assure Reagan a clean moral posture to defeat Carter in 1980.



Then they turned around again and "rigged the national election" which gave Reagan his 1984 mandate against candidate Mondale.

The Blacklist Case has been suppressed to manipulate public opinion to Reagan's and Hayakawa's favor. If public opinion is to be formulated about Reagan on the dictates of the suppression of the Blacklist Case, there must be ways in which it is possible to convey to the American people the wrongdoings of the court. What is the content of the public opinion re: *Jackson v. Hayakawa* is a public issue which involves immoral acts committed by the President of the United States in his capacity as governor. In our fourth article we will thoroughly dissect the political strategy of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals when they reviewed Judge Schwarzer's Summary Judgement Motion. We shall show you that panelists Trask, Anderson and Wyatt of the Ninth Circuit in re: Jackson v. Hayakawa 605 F2d 1121(1979) threw four out of five claims out; the only claim which survived the appeal was the "308 disciplinary claim" because it was the "least scandalous." We shall present their own decisions as prima facie evidence of a cover-up. We shall show you that we are not "equal before the law" and that Reagan and Hayakawa have enjoyed "political protection" from the Ninth Circuit judges at the expense of American citizens' basic civil rights. The Ninth Circuit has corrupted the political process, and justice amounted to nothing more than a whore for the rich and politically powerful. The Ninth Circuit has a straightforward way — of dodging issues to protect Reagan. BSU calls them the "Jigsaw Circuit," because every time they are faced with a problem on these cases, they simply go to pieces. They have as much guts as a skelton.

By Charles Jackson, B.A., M.A., SFSU
Post graduate studies at Golden Gate Law University and Hastings College of the Law.
1985. All rights reserved.

EXHIBIT 2

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

TO: President Hayakawa
FROM: Dr. Frank Dollard
SUBJECT: Presidential directive of February 18, 1969

DATE: May 7, 1969

Pursuant to my report yesterday, I wish to question the continuing "employment" of Mr. Pursley, Mr. Varnado, and Mr. Crutchfield as part-time instructors in E.O.P. It seems to me improper that these students should be employed, even without pay, since their employment in an instructional capacity, under the conditions, flouts the President's directive of February 18th. It might also establish an intolerable precedent for ignoring other Presidential orders. I think it necessary to take appropriate action in regard to those responsible for this situation.

The grievance that Dr. Rauch has brought against me will go to a full hearing. The grievance is actually directed primarily against the President's directive with respect to Mr. Pursley. If the hearing Committee decides in favor of Dr. Rauch, we will face some disagreeable repercussions. I think it essential that we confer before the hearing begins so as to make certain that we are clear in our understanding of the reasons for the directive.

fdd:vk
cc -Vice President Garrity
Vice President Smith
Dean Reddell
Dr. Duerr
Mr. Jones

Interdepartmental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

TO: Reginald Majors, Director, Education Opportunity Program

DATE: Feb. 17, 1969

FROM: S.I. Hayakawa Acting President

SUBJECT: Hiring Eligibility Spring Educational Opportunities Program

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the spring semester any individuals arrested for distrubances in the fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college program for the spring semester.

SIH:lb
Attach:
cc: Vice President Garrity
Dean Daniel Feder

*1

Interdepartmental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

TO: Donald Garrity, Vice President - Academic Affairs

Date: February 18, 1969

FROM: S.I. Hayakawa, Acting President

SUBJECT: Hiring Eligibility. Spring Semester

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriated for the college to employ for the Spring Semester any individuals arrested for distubances in the Fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college programs including appointment as teaching and graduate assistants for the Spring Semester.

*2

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Here Are the Blacklists!

EXHIBIT 1

[illegible]-Departmental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

[illegible] Educational Opportunity Program DATE Feb. 17, 1969

[illegible] S.I. Hayakawa, Acting President

SUBJ: [illegible] Spring Educational Opportunities Program

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the spring semester any individuals arrested for disturbances in the fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college program for the spring semester.

S.I. Hayakawa

SIH:lb
Attach:
cc: Vice President Garrity
Dean Daniel Feder

*1

EXHIBIT 1

[illegible]ental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Donald Garrity, Vice President-Academic Affairs DATE February 18, 1969

S. I. Hayakawa, Acting President

SUBJECT: Hiring Eligibility. Spring Semester

RECEIVED [illegible]

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the Spring Semester any individuals arrested for disturbances in the Fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college programs including appointment as teaching and graduate assistants for the Spring Semester.

*2

Adamski, Carol J.
Alcantara, Ray
Alvarado, Frank S.
Alvarado, Julio E.
Alvarado, Roger T.
Alt, Terry B.
Anidon, Peggy
Anton, Anatole
Apana, Karen
Appiman, Daniel
Arbogast, Brian
Arbogast, Christine
Art, John
Arthur, Lynn
Ayala, Renaldo
Agla, Oladitto
Aitken, Bruce J.
Alexis, Jack H.
Allen, Avery T.

Bain, Michelle
Baker, Barbara A.
Barickman, Namby M.
Barman, Michele J.
Barnett, Ruth P.
Barnette, Boyd
Barr, Matthew
Barrett, Teresa
Beach, Jeffrey
Bell, Thomas
Bentzman, Bette
Beaudoin, Mark W.
Bergman, Miranda
Berkelman, Pearl
Bethell, Susan M.
Beytin, Susan A.
Biberman, George A.
Bishop, Betty
Blaine, Michael P.
Bliss, James
Bodine, Carol K.
Boland, Mary E.
Boles, Juanita K.
Boles, Leslie
Bonifas, Barbara
Boone, Barrie D.
Borovoy, Barbara
Bovey, Frank A.
Bowen, Gordon L.
Bozorg, Abbass
Bradford, Pat M.
Braeger, Gene R.
Branconi, Jean
Brill, Ernest
Broadhead, Robert H.
Brongel, Richard H.
Brown, Elizabeth
Brown, Robert F.
Brown, Sheila M.
Broxicevic, Connie J.
Bruce, Herbert G.
Brush, James A.
Burtless, Alice V.
Bush, Michael R.
Butz, Carl J.
Barr, Gary Francis
Barron, Gregory Mark
Baskerville, John W.
Beresford, Donald J.
Berry, Frederick George
Aka: Brown
Black, Sylvester A.
Block, Larry
Bousquet, Joseph E.
Brandon, Daniel K.
Brod, John G.
Brooks, David R.
Brunner, George Andrew
Buell, Thomas Phillip
Butler, Patricia L.

Campbell, Janet M.
Campbell, Philip W.
Campusano, Jesus A.
Canright, Michael J.
Canright, Stephen J.
Carey, Michael
Carpenter, Willard
Carrillo, Carmen
Casqueiro, Larry C.
Cavaliero, Victor
Cavanaugh, Benjamine M.
Chambers, John L.
Chew, Laureen
Chew, Herb
Chin, Eddie Y.
Chlosta, Deborah
Chop, Jeffrey
Churchill, Ellen
Ciucci, Elizabeth
Cirimeli, Jean
Costa, Timothy J.
Cleveland, John D.
Codiga, Lynn
Colbert, George P.
Colcord, Kathy
Cole, Roy P.
Colosimo, Louis A.
Colwell, Brent A.
Connolly, Stephen B.
Contreras, Jesse
Cook, Helen
Cooper, Michael
Cordova, Salvador R.
Crank, Charles S.
Creer, Delores
Cresci, Melanie
Crouch, George R.
Cooke, Christopher C.
Crutchfield, Nesbit D.
Curtis, Richard
Campbell, Bruce L.
Canada, Kenneth
Carson, Frederick
Cassell, Roger C.
Cato, Welton J.
Clark, Steven K.
Coaks, Theris
Cuddy, Ronald W.

Dillon, Hari
Dahl, Linda
Daniels, Lonnie J.
Deanbrogio, David
De Giere, Gregory
Delanoy, Robert
De la Cruz, Edward
De Lago, Patricia
De la Rosa, Jean
Demarco, Gordon
Denton, David
Desegur, Gerrard
Dobriski, Michael G.
Douglas, James R.
Dreith, Dave
Dubose, Jonathan M.
Dewitt, Elizabeth
Dillon, Elena
DiMero, Jane L.
Dobkowitz, Roger
Donneerberg, Elizabeth
Drake, Pamela
Drath, Marilyn
Druehl, Greg
Dugish, James
Davis, John
Devore, John

Ewart, George
Easton, Sharon
Embry, Martha
Ennis, Kathleen
Eng, Jane
English, Robert S.
Epps, Kathrin A.
Erickson, Judy
Erickson, Paul R.
Edwards, Thomas B.

Frank, Carl
Feely, Diane
Feffis, Karen Aka
Ferris, Karen
Ferentinos, George
Forman, Harold A.
Forman, Alexander
Forsyth, Neil
Freeman, Edward
French, Kelly
Friedlander, David
Frisch, Patricia
Fujimoto, Chris
Furuyama, Matsuo
Faltus, Susan
Feinglass, Robert A.
Fiddes, James W.
Fisher, John C.
Flanagan, Michael D.
Fiorini, Elizabeth
Foreman, Harold A.

Gail, Isidu
Glenn, Gail
Gorner, George
Gelin, Richard
Gibson, Richard
Goldstein. David
Goodlett, Carleton
Gordon, David
Gray, Katherine
Gwyn, Thomas W.
Gabel, Thomas
Garbell, Harlan
Garth, Beastrice
Gary, Paul aka
Paul Voss
Garren, Lynn
Gates, Richard
Gernand, Bruce
Gesas, Gloria
Gilbert, Suzanne
Gillig, Nina
Ginestra, James
Gitlin, Todd
Glaspie, Mary L.
Glover, Danny L.
Gold, Steven K.
Golde, Patricia
Goodfield, Barry
Goodman, Brenda J.
Goodman, Theodore J.

Goodwin, Leroy Jr.
Goodwin, Thomas H.
Gorringe, Richard A.
Grace, Robert L.
Gracia, Ronald L.
Gravitt, Mary R.
Green, Larry
Greene, Anthony
Greer, Elizabeth
Green, Dove
Griffin, Donald Q.
Griffith, Richard D.
Gromin, Richard J.
Grosten, Gordon
Guiterrez, Lisa R.
Gustafson, James P.
Grissom, Pamela

Hano, Susan C.
Hansen, John M.
Hanson, Charles A.
Hanson, Peter P.
Harbeck, Ronald
Hare, Nathan
Harrington, Peter R.
Harris, Steven L.
Hauser, Sandra K.
Hayes, Thomas M.
Helmer, William
Helppie, Douglas W.
Hertzman, sandra J.
Hetherington, Penny A.
Hewitt, Sharon K.
Heynick, Carla M.
Hilberman, Kathe R.
Hill, Patricia A.
Hinman, Pricilla
Howard, Gwendolyn A.
Huber, Michael D.
Huddleston, Betty J.
Hughes, Dale L.
Huntington, Dennis O.
Hyink, Lawrence
Hamilton, Charles R.
Hammerling, Phillip S.
Hands, Peter A.
Harrison, Roy A. Jr.
Hartman, Joseph Gelders
Heers, Arthur F.
Heft, Robert C.
Hill, Gary L.
Howe, Steven D.
Hyland, Richard F.
Hamilton, Raymond W.
Hartford, Bruce A.
Henricks, John W.
Hughes, Dale
Hunter, Delores
Hartog, Phillip A.
Ikeda, Carolyn T.
Ilumin, Edward G.
Ilumin, Robert G.

Jewett, David G.
Johnson, Cynthia
Johnson, Gail F.
Johnson, Renee
Jones, Elwood F.
Jones, Jeffrey C.
Jopes, Ronald R.
Jones, Ronnie H.
Joslin, Teri A.
Juchert, Walter R.
Jones, Sharon
Jones, William
Jarrell, Donald
Jenkins, Johnnie
Johnston, Frank E.
Jordan, Don D.

Kaffke, Roberto
Kalantari, Khosro
Kane, Jennifer
Kangas, Andrew
Kangas, Emil
Katzman, Seth
Kearney, Frederick
Kearney, Karen A.
Kearns, Brantley F.
Kee, Frank D.
Kelley, Bonnie P.
Kelly, Georgia P.
Kelly, Kathryn E.
Killebrew, Emily L.
Kissack, Anne C.
Kitt, Douglas
Koenig, Nancy L.
Koloma, Charles A.
Kopke, Alan N.
Kopke, Syrilda S.
Kornfeld, Alan D.
Kramer, Helen
Krueger, John D.
Kuraoka, David
Kurz, Connie
Kelly, William J.
Kolodzik, Dennis
Kornfeld, Phillip J.
Lamont, Dortia
LaMotte, Sharon K.
Landis, Dale A.
Lanright, David M.
Larney, Garry L.
Larez, Manuel D.
Larsen, Gerlad E.
Larsen, Larry L.
Laughland, Donald A.
Ledbetter, Sandra
Lee, Berwyn
Lee, Nathan
Lee, Weyman
Leong, George
Levin, Carol A.
Levine, Geni
Levy, Robert
Lewis, Melinda
Llamas, Roger
Llorente, Edward
Lockshin, Larry
Lopez, Jose
Love, Jonathan
Lum, Kendric
Larsen, Bill A.
Leeds, Joshua

Lesser, Craig
Levin, John G.
Lewis, Nancy
Lindsley, Byron F. Jr.
Lum, Halford J.

Macklin, Richard
Mackenzie, Anne
Magezis, Joy
Mannix, Molly
Mannick, John
Manwell, Robert
Marca, Ortiz
March, Rachel
Marchi, Eugene
Margolis, Gregory
Massion, Mark E.
Maxey, Thomas
McCarthy, Martha A.
McFarran, Jonn C.
McGee, Martha J.
McMath, Moina G.
McMurray, Margie
Meyers, Helen
Millbury, Peter
Mills, Thomas
Molloy, Susan R.
Montes, Regino S.
Morris, Peter
Morrissey, William G.
Moore, Diane
Moore, Rex
Morrow, Cheryl
Morton, Patricia
Mudavahna, Leonard
Muniz, Jaime
Martin, Douglas
Martinez, Gene
Miller, David
Miranda, Anthony
Matthews, Glenn T.
Matusek, Brett V.
Milne, Emile A.
Mowdy, Robert W.
Murray, George M.
McAllister, Donald
Maass, Steven O.
Malone, Alex McRae Jr.
Mayer, William

Napoliton, Sally
Nelson, Eric
Noel, Kenneth
Nesmith, Claire A.
Noordhoff, Paulette

O'Callaghan, Michael
O'Nels, Daniel A.
O'Neal, Dennis
O'Quin, Michael
Orr, Harry
Ortiz, Rachel
Ott, John
Okpokam, Paul N.
Oliver, James J.
Ortega, Robert R.

Pallidono, Moiece L.
Palm, Anita
Patacsil, Alice
Paul, Dharm
Pedraza, Mary
Peebles, John S.
Perez, Gary F.
Perry, David
Pfeifer, Karen
Pifarre, Juan
Pine, Charles
Pine, Ruth
Poge, Ruth
Pratt, James
Pulliam, William
Pursely, Peter
Passalalpi, Carlo L.
Pehrson, Gregory
Pederson, Gerald
Powell, Grant
Price, George
Prudhomme, Robert

Queen, James
Quijano, Gena M.
Quinn, Charles D.
Quinn, Jacquelin
Quidachay, Ronald

Radford, Tommie
Randall, Bridges
Rappaport, Betty
Rasmussen, Charles
Rex, Sue A.
Riley, Harold
Roberts, Stanley
Robertson, Phillip
Rogers, William H,
Romero, Rosemary aka
Zepeda, Rosemary
Romero, James
Rosemark, William
Ross, Karen
Rotoner, Rita
Rutzick, Phillip
Rothbaum, Charels
Ruiz, Ralph
Rappaport, Bruce M.
Reggiardo, Carl J.
Reim, Terry A.
Ricci, Humberto
Rice, Alfred
Rivera, Juan A.
Robinson, Willie Ed.

Safiont, Jose
Sagun, Rueben F.
Sakala, Patricia M.
Sakamoto, Sheila
Salner, David
Saunders, Virginia
Schneider, Curt
Schneider, Susan M.
Schumacher, John E.
Schuman, Linda V.
Segen, William F.
Shapiro, Mark S.
Shimuzu, Megumi
Shinn, Eric
Shively, Mary
Short, Alan
Simmons, Sollie J.
Slouber, John
Smith, Maryann
Sogol, Leslie
Solganick, Jan
Schumacher, Thomas
Smith, Bruce
Smith, Heidi
Smith, Janice
Smith, Marilyn
Smith, Vern
Smyth, Andrew
Spasaro, Frank P.
Sperber, David P.
Siplman, Richard S.
Stack, Mark
Stein, Allison
Stensrud, Peter
Stephens, Michael
Sternberg, Lawrence
Stevens, Fred
Stwart, Benjamin
Stice, Kenneth
Stigall, Lorna
Stocker, Thomas
Stoloff, Pamela
Stratton, Cathie
Stringer, Bernard
Sturdevant, Norman
Sundermeyer, Michael
Sherlock, Joe
Sloan, Nancy
Smothers, Donald
Stonum, Jerry
Stuart, Philip
Salter, James W.
Simpson, Daniel Jr.
Savage, Arthur D.
Scheimer, Gordon
Silverman, Janet
Smith, Harry
Smith, Kenneth J.
Stephen, Norman J.
Stroud, Welvin L.

Tabachnick, Carol
Takahashi, Elizabeth
Taylor, Anne
Taylor, Carol
Taylor, Gerald
Taylor, John R.
Teeter, Donald
Terauchi, Terrance
Thalheimer, Fred
Thalheimer, Patricia
Thom, Glen
Thomas, Carolyn
Torshizi, Alierza
Torre, Helen
Townsend, Arnold
Tracy, Rose
Tucker, Catherine
Turner, Walter
Tyson, William
Theriot, Marilyn
Taylor, Robert D.
Tokarsky, Robet I.
Thrombley, John R.
Treskunif, Sharon

Uran, Marilyn

Vardara, Phillip
Vargas, Robert
Vialpando, Sadie
Viniegra, Louis
Vorsatz, Louise
Varnardo, Jerry C.
Varnado, Jerry W.
Vose, Gregory

Walton, Jimmy
Waters, Simon
Watters, Laurie
Webb, John
Weir, Wendy
Weisend, Mary
Wells, Janet
Welsh, David
West, Donna
West, John
Wexler, Jeffrey
Wheelock, Jose
White, Janet
Willems, James
Williams, Thomas
Wilmot, Patrick
Wilson, Claude
Wilson, James
Wilson, Patricia
Wilson, William
Winans, Lorrie
Winter, George
Winters, Lynne
Wong, Alfred
Wing, Gery
Wong, Harold Stanley
Wong, Mason
Wooman, Patricia
Wosseri, Kathy
Washington, Cecil
Wong, Stanley
Washington, Robert L.
Weichel, Kenneth
Wheeler, David
Whitehorn, Robert
Williams, Meril
Wittmaack, Ronald aka
Whittmaack, Ronald
Wickum, Jeff
Williams, Arthur
Ward, Jennifer L.

Yamazaki, Paul
Yeghoian, Paula
Young, John
Yoza, Clifton
Yamahon, Daniel M.

Zebrowski, Wllwn
Zeitman, Sandra
Zeppa, Alan

END

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Arts

Ominous undertones unexplored

Ella (Sherron Weldon) confronts Wesley (Stephen Frugoli) in "Curse of the Starving Class." (Photo by Robert Segrin.)

By Gayle Passaretti

Sam Shepard's "Curse of the Starving Class," presented Oct. 2-6 by SF State's Theatre Arts department and Players' Club, is a play about the American Dream gone awry.

The action takes place in a run-down farmhouse in the American West. Ella, the emotionally distraught mother, attempts to sell the farm and go to Europe. Weston, her absent drunkard husband, also tries to sell the farm to pay off his creditors. Emma, their rebellious daughter dreams of fleeing to Mexico and becoming a mechanic; and Wesley, their quiet son, desperately tries to convince himself of his family's normalcy.

This production, directed by SF State student John Peregrim, failed to touch the emotional marrow of the complex play. Lacking decisive stage direction, the actors paced, circled the kitchen table and sat down, but never appeared to be actually living in the house. They didn't have the set routines and unmarked territories that families develop from living together. Nor were their actions unresolved enough to demonstrate the play's mental dissonance.

On one level the curse of the starving class is the family's knowledge of their poverty in this land of plenty. Here is a family who has fallen through the safety net. Their refrigerator, the play's symbolic heart, is empty and each family member struggles with his own strategy for survival.

Ella attempts to explain the family's inability to transcend the emotional and spiritual discord that she feels has been transmitted from generation to generation.

"Do you know what this is?" says Ella. "It's a curse. It's invisible but it's there . . . Even when you try to do everything to change it . . . It goes back and back to tiny little cells and genes . . . Plotting in the womb . . ."

Sherron Weldon, as Ella, carried the show with her quivering intensity. She reacted to even the slightest nuance in the script. Hers was an Ella stripped of all emotional resilience.

The actors didn't have the set routines that families develop from living together

On another level, the "curse" is explained as biological. In her attempt to control her family through fear, Ella cautions Emma, who is having her first period, not to go swimming during her period because she could "bleed to death. The water draws it out of you." When Emma resists, Ella's words exist as if in a vacuum. The characters in this play hear what they want to hear, mirroring life's tragic misunderstandings.

Margaret Harris, as Emma, constructed such a powerful swagger of toughness, it was difficult to believe she could be a moody teenager. Her attempted seduction of her mother's lawyer was wasted. During most of the scene, she faced upstage.

Some humorous moments were present, such as when Wesley brought a sheep into the warm kitchen to rid it of maggots. "You're lucky I'm not really starving," he said to the caged sheep. "You're lucky this is a civilized household." But the statement's ominous undertones remained unexplored. In the last act, when the young man stripped his clothes and killed the sheep, there was no feeling of sacrifice to a higher power.

Stephen Frugoli, who played Wesley, needed a firmer grasp of his character. For example, would Wesley spend an idle moment leafing through one of his sister's books, after he has just chastised her for wasting her time doing projects and school work? Both Frugoli and Harris could have benefited from cleaner direction from Peregrim.

The awkward set, designed by Mark Andrew, prevented almost half the audience from seeing that the refrigerator was empty. Without this knowledge, the audience was left to assume the contents were ordinary, that Weston's act of bringing home a bag of artichokes was eccentricity, not desperation.

Weston, played believably by Chris Brophy, transforms from a violent drunkard to a concerned parent seemingly overnight. His sweeping gestures, wild when he was drunk, were muted when he was sober. He was especially effective when sorting the family's laundry.

In the play's final scene Ella and Wesley describe a story of a cat and an eagle fighting in midair. "And they come crashing down to earth. Both of them come crashing down. Like one whole thing," they say. The parable almost works. The problem is the play never quite got off the ground.

Philip Liborio Gangi's Screening Room

Film producers

In recent years, with top film directors such as George Lucas and Steven Spielberg turning to producing, the word "producer" has begun to regain the respect it had in the 1930s and '40s, when audiences rushed to see the latest David O. Selznick or Irving Thalberg production.

Actor Griffin Dunne, who starred in "An American Werewolf In London," and actress Amy Robinson, who co-starred in Martin Scorsese's "Mean Streets," may have turned to producing at a good time. After producing "Chilly Scenes of Winter" (originally released as "Head Over Heels") in 1979 and "Baby, It's You" in 1982, they released their third feature, "After Hours," which stars Dunne.

Dunne and Robinson were in town recently to promote "After Hours," which they produced with Robert F. Colesberry. I spoke with them over lunch at Stars Restaurant in downtown San Francisco.

PLG: Amy, what made you decide to produce films?

AR: Well, it was kind of transitional. Griffin, myself and this third partner at the time were all out of work. I had just read this book, "Chilly Scenes of Winter," which I loved. I thought it would make a good movie. My partners agreed, and we decided to option the material. We became producers inadvertently; it wasn't a conscious decision.

PLG: When I spoke with (filmmakers) Joel and Ethan Cohen, they said that in order to raise money for their first feature, "Blood Simple," they returned to their hometown and got old friends and neighbors to invest in the film.

AR: We were lucky; we didn't have to go that route. Joan Micklin Silver, our director on "Chilly Scenes," already did two pictures. She was very creditable at the Hollywood studios, so we were able to get a development deal, whereas the Cohen brothers were unknown and wanted to direct and write themselves.

PLG: How did Martin Scorsese come to direct "After Hours"?

GD: We had Marty in mind from the start. We sent him the script, and he loved it. He was looking for a project that would take him back to the time when he was doing "Taxi Driver." That was a fun period in his life.

AR: Marty was very depressed after the failure of "The King of Comedy." This was a lot different for him. "After Hours" was a return to low-budget filmmaking; it could be done cheaply and quickly. He enjoyed doing it and got a new perspective on filmmaking.

PLG: Amy, it had been 12 years since you worked with Marty on "Mean Streets." How was it working with him again?

AR: It was nice. We had a previous relationship, so we knew each other's styles, although it was a different type of working relationship as an actor than producer. I really enjoy working with Marty. He likes to discuss things openly — "What do you think about that cut?" or "What about shooting it this way?" He'll listen to other people's ideas.

PLG: Griffin, was there an advantage to starring in a film that you were also producing?

GD: If you have a part as large as I do, it really helps your work to be included in the process of casting, the scouting of locations and production design. The best actors have made their reputations as being the best actors from taking control of the parts they play in their movies. Dustin Hoffman's films are so good because of his input as an actor. He's a very thorough actor.

PLG: "After Hours" looked like it was a fun movie to make.

AR: Well, making movies is really a lot of hard work. Working with Marty is fun because he is so intense. He makes the atmosphere on the set fun. Making the movie was just like the movie. We were sitting down in lower Manhattan on our camp chairs, having strange events happen to us — like rats running around our feet. In that sense it was fun.

PLG: What is the next project that you will be working on?

AR: Right now it's called "The Untitled '60s Project." It's a saga about a family — children of '60s radicals, who are now approaching teen-age years and are questioning who their parents really are.

Calendar

Thursday, Oct. 10
- Live music by Nu Lang gwej, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.
- "La Pinta: Doing Timé in Santa Fe," photo exhibit, Student Union White Walls.
- Film Students Union meeting, 5 p.m., Student Union B114.

Friday, Oct. 11
- "Tommy," a movie, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.
- "A Study in Terror," film, 4 and 7 p.m., Student Union Barbary Coast. AS Performing Arts for tickets.

Tuesday, Oct. 15
- Jon Gon, "popadelic" dance band, 11:45 a.m., Student Union Barbary Coast. Free.
- Live music by Whispering Lion, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.

Wednesday, Oct. 16
- "Bumping Into an Old Grind in Marin," lecture by Prof. Gary Pahl, noon, Science 270, SFSU Anthropological Society.
- "Honeysuckle Rose," movie, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.

Ongoing
- "The Etruscans in the Ancient World," exhibit, Oct. 10 and 11, Frank V. de Bellis Collection in library.
- "Prints by Rudy V. Breland," exhibit, Oct. 10 and 11, Student Union Depot Walls.
- "San Francisco State University: Glimpses of the Past," exhibit, through Oct. 31, library, 6th floor.
- "Paintings by DeWitt Cheng," exhibit, through Nov. 1, Student Union Art Gallery.
- "Gigibori: Art Beyond Tradition in New Guinea," exhibit, through Dec. 20, library, 1st floor.
- "The American Dream," Brown Bag Theatre, Oct. 15 through 18, noon, Creative Arts 104. Free.
- "Australian Student Printmakers," exhibit, Oct. 14 through Nov. 1, Student Union Art Gallery.
- "Farsi Definitions," paintings exhibit, Oct. 14 through Nov. 2, Student Union Art Gallery.

ANNOUNCING:

PLAYBOY'S College Fiction Contest

FIRST PRIZE:
$3,000 and publication of the winning story in a future issue of PLAYBOY magazine.

SECOND PRIZE:
$500 and a one-year subscription to PLAYBOY magazine.

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES:
January 1, 1986

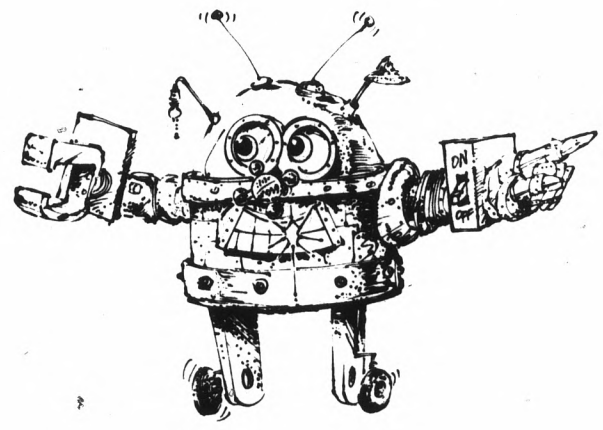
ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES TO:
PLAYBOY COLLEGE FICTION CONTEST
919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611

JUDGES:
The editors of PLAYBOY magazine. All decisions are final.

CONTEST RULES 1. No purchase necessary. 2. Contest is open to all college students. No age limit. Employees of Playboy Enterprises, Inc., its agents, affiliates and families are not eligible. 3. To enter, submit your typed, double-spaced manuscript of 25 pages or less, with a 3 x 5 card, listing your name, age, college affiliation, and permanent home address and phone to: PLAYBOY COLLEGE FICTION CONTEST, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Only one entry per person. All entries must be original works of fiction. All entries must be postmarked by January 1, 1986. Mutilated or illegible entries will be disqualified. 4. Prizes awarded to those entrants whose stories meet PLAYBOY's standard for quality. PLAYBOY reserves the right to withhold prizes if the submitted entries do not meet PLAYBOY's usual standards for publication. All decisions of the judges are final. 5. Winning contestants will be notified by mail, and may be obligated to sign and return an Affidavit of Eligibility within thirty (30) days of notification. In the event of non-compliance within this time period, alternate winners may be selected. Any prize notification letter or any prize returned to Playboy Enterprises, Inc., and undeliverable may be awarded to an alternate winner. 6. PLAYBOY reserves the right to edit the First Prize winning story for publication. 7. Entry authorizes use of any prize winner's name, photograph and biographical information by Playboy Enterprises, Inc., without further compensation to the winner. 8. PLAYBOY reserves the right to publish the winning entries in the U.S. and Foreign editions of PLAYBOY magazine and to reprint the winning entries in any English language or foreign edition anthologies or compilations of PLAYBOY material. 9. Contest is subject to all federal, state and local laws and regulations. Taxes on prizes are the sole responsibility of winning contestants. Void where prohibited by law. 10. All manuscripts become the property of Playboy Enterprises, Inc., and will not be returned. A list of winners can be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Playboy Enterprises, Inc., COLLEGE FICTION CONTEST, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

TIME IS SHORT

Enter The N-R-G Suggestion Contest Before It Is Too Late!



1st PRIZE — $75
2nd PRIZE — $50

Submit any idea you may have to help the University cut back on its energy costs.

Entries may be submitted in the Energy Box located on the Information Desk in the Student Union. Deadline is Nov. 1, 1985 at 4:00 p.m.

If there are any questions give us a call at 972-1049. Sponsored by the PGandE Campus Service Rep Program.

conservenergy

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Gators run well at Stanford

By Katharine Murta Adams

Hot weather, a difficult course, illnesses and heavy training made for a less-than-perfect cross country race Saturday at the Stanford Invitational meet, but both SF State's men's and women's coaches were happy with their runners' results.

"The times weren't bad for the amount of training we did this week," said women's coach Mike Orechia. "We're one minute slower today partly because of the course and partly because of the heavy training."

Twenty-seven teams, from the west coast and as far away as Idaho, Montana and Las Vegas, battled 70-plus degree weather and slippery trails.

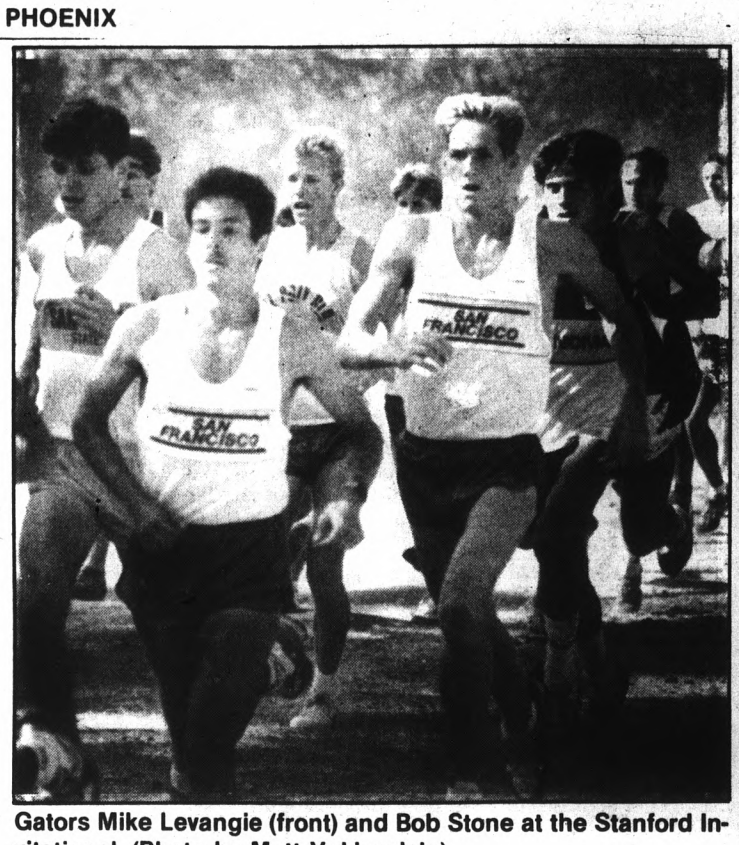
SF State's men's team was led by junior Mike Levangie at 33:35, followed by sophomore Mike McManus at 34:00, David Kirk (35:40) and senior Matt Keehan (36:38). The Gator women were led by Dianne Burger at 18:56, Mary Etta Boitano at 19:25 and Colleen LeDrew at 20:58.

The course, 10,000 meters for the men and 5,000 for the women, followed the perimeter of the Stanford Golf Course and took the runners through loops, tunnels, a hill and a narrow bridge.

"When we came to that bridge, all of us groaned together 'Oh no,' " said Burger after the race. Burger also said part of the reason she felt tired on the grassy course was that Stanford is a midseason meet.

"In the middle of your season, you're never going to feel at your peak," she said. "It takes a while to get the second wind."

Men's coach Matt Vukicevich said the course would slow any runner's time by two minutes, a substantial amount for 6.2 miles.



Gators Mike Levangie (front) and Bob Stone at the Stanford Invitational. (Photo by Matt Vukicevich.)

In order to qualify as an official team, each school must run at least five runners and no more than seven. Vukicevich ran only four men because, he said, some of the runners were sick and the Northern California Athletic Conference meet — one of the season's most important — is less than three weeks away.

"When you're sick and you try to run too hard, it can really hurt," he said. "It was a 'wait and see, play by ear' kind of race," he added. He estimated the men's team would have place about 10th out of the 27 teams if all of the runners had competed and if they had run well.

Both Stanford teams took first place.

The women's race started at 10 a.m. and Regina Jacobs of Stanford held an early lead until about midway through the race when she was overtaken by teammate Alison Wiley and UC Berkeley runner Kristen O'Hara. O'Hara won the race in 16:41, a comfortable 20 seconds ahead of Wiley.

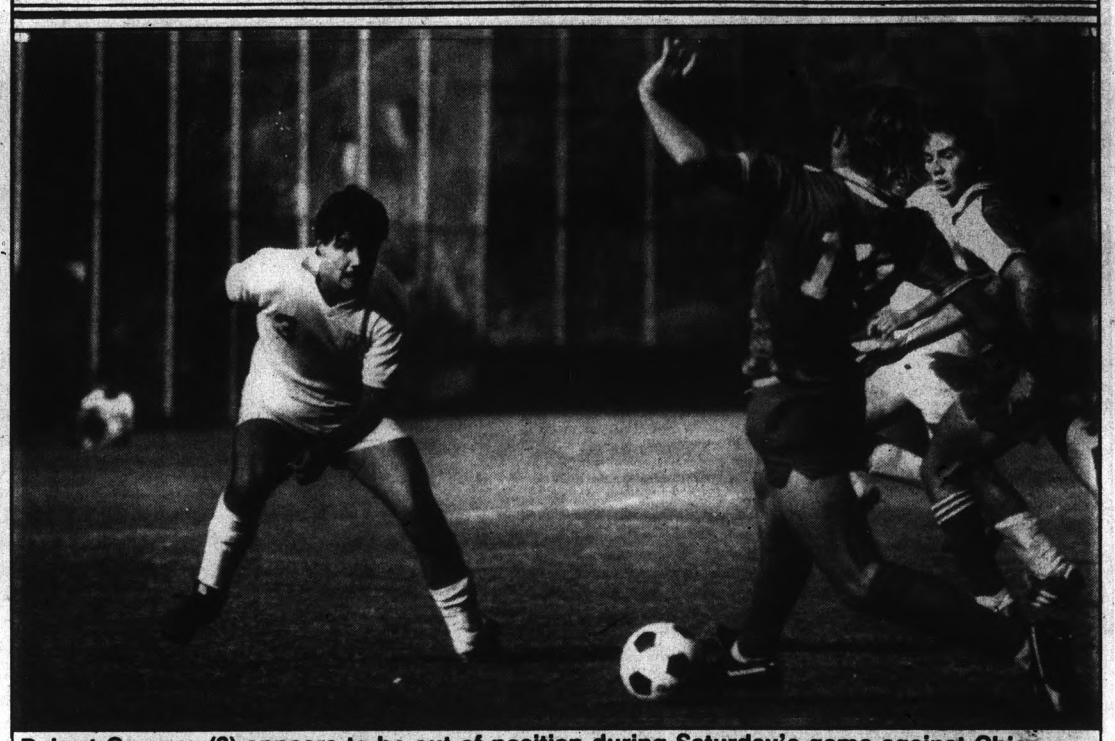
By the time the men approached the starting line 45 minutes later, the temperature had gone from dewy warmth to uncomfortable heat. Vukicevich said he wanted his runners to get used to the heat because most of the big regional meets are inland, where it's hot.

Both Gator teams run at UC Davis this Saturday at 10 a.m. "We're going to try and run some real good times there," said Orecia. "It's one of the few flat courses," he said.

However, the focus is on the Oct. 26 conference meet in Hayward. Peter Kirk, an SF State runner who, under coach's instruction, didn't finish the race, is saving himself for Hayward.

"We're all pointing toward that," he said.

Sports



Robert Campoy (3) appears to be out of position during Saturday's game against Chico . . .

. . . but recovers for a turnover takeaway. (Photos by Catharine Krueger.)

Soccer teams shut out twice at Hayward State

The soccer teams both lost to Hayward State yesterday, again failing to score a goal.

The Gator men were beaten in overtime, 2-0, while the women gave up 2 early goals and lost 3-0.

"We're missing our scoring power up front," said head coach Jack Hyde of the men. He indicated he would shake up the lineup somewhat for Saturday's home match vs. Sonoma (women, noon; men, 2:30 p.m.)

Hyde said Mark Ornelaz and Robert Campoy played tough defense yesterday, and goalkeeper Gogi Johl also had a good game.

Assistant women's coach Harry Deirmendjian said Saturday's match is a must-win for his team, now 1-2-1 in conference play.

Haywards' women scored two goals in the first 15 minutes yesterday.

"We settled down after that, and matched up better the rest of the game," Deirmendjian said.

"Our main problem was we weren't going to the ball," he said, but added that sweeper Nancy McGovern played tough throughout.

Saturday Chico State fought to a scoreless tie in the women's game, while the Wildcats scored in the final 2 minutes to defeat the Gator men, 1-0.

Phys Ed course crossover

By Donna Kimura

Once a course taken only by women physical education majors, "Women and Sport" has gradually found popularity among men.

The class gives not only a historical perspective, but also sociological, psychological and physiological views of women's involvement in sport, said Gail Whitaker, currently teaching the class for the sixth time.

"When I first taught it, it was all women," said Whitaker. "Now men are more interested."

Whitaker thinks it's due to four factors: it's a requirement of the major; she teaches other classes and is a known quantity; and the class is scheduled conveniently.

Also, "I think (men) are now less afraid and more akin to women in sports," said Whitaker.

Students outside of the physical education major have also increasingly enrolled in the course, said Whitaker. She attributes this to the class becoming a general education course in fall 1982.

So far this semester, the class has studied women in collegiate athletics, the social trends involving the black woman athlete, and the early history of women's sports in America.

When Whitaker first taught the course in 1980, there were fewer than 20 students; all women. This fall, there are 38 students — 11 men and 27 women. Whitaker said this is the most men the class has ever had.

Women and Sport (Physical Education 601) was developed in 1974 by Eula West, currently Director of the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and Leisure Studies, and Roberta Bennet, a physical education professor.

"There were several people who questioned why there was a need for it," said West. "They could not understand there was so much about women's sports that had not been explored or taught.

"Up to that time everything your read and learned about sports was about men."

Although other universities now offer a similar course, West said, SF State was one of the first in the nation to offer a class dealing exclusively with women and their relationship with athletics.

Ed Rothstein, one of the men enrolled in Women and Sport, said he enjoys the historical content of the class and believes it will help in his career goal of coaching.

"It gives me insight into the direction women's sports is going in. To know where we're going, we have to know where we've been," said Rothstein.

Having a growing number of both men and non-physical education majors has improved the course by adding a variety of perspectives and approaches to the topic, said Whitaker.

The format of studying the various aspects of women in sport has not changed over the years. However, the class has changed, said Whitaker, because it's constantly being updated to keep up with changes in sports.

"I'm hoping it will showcase and be a place for analysis of women's sports," said Whitaker about Physical Education 601. "It is changing so fast we need a place like 601 to analyze what is happening as it is happening."

Spikers update

The volleyball team rebounded from a 3-0 loss last Thursday to first-place Sonoma with two league victories.

SF State remains in second place at 4-2 after defeating Humboldt Saturday, 3-0.

"We served a lot better," said sophomore setter Chris Emmons, "and basically just outplayed them."

Tuesday the Gators traveled to Stanislaus State and won 15-7, 15-8, 17-15.

Nancy Bellair played well, said coach Kathy Argo, with 5 service aces. Phoebe Limebrook also had a strong game.

The team goes to Sacramento Friday and Bakersfield Saturday for non-conference matches.

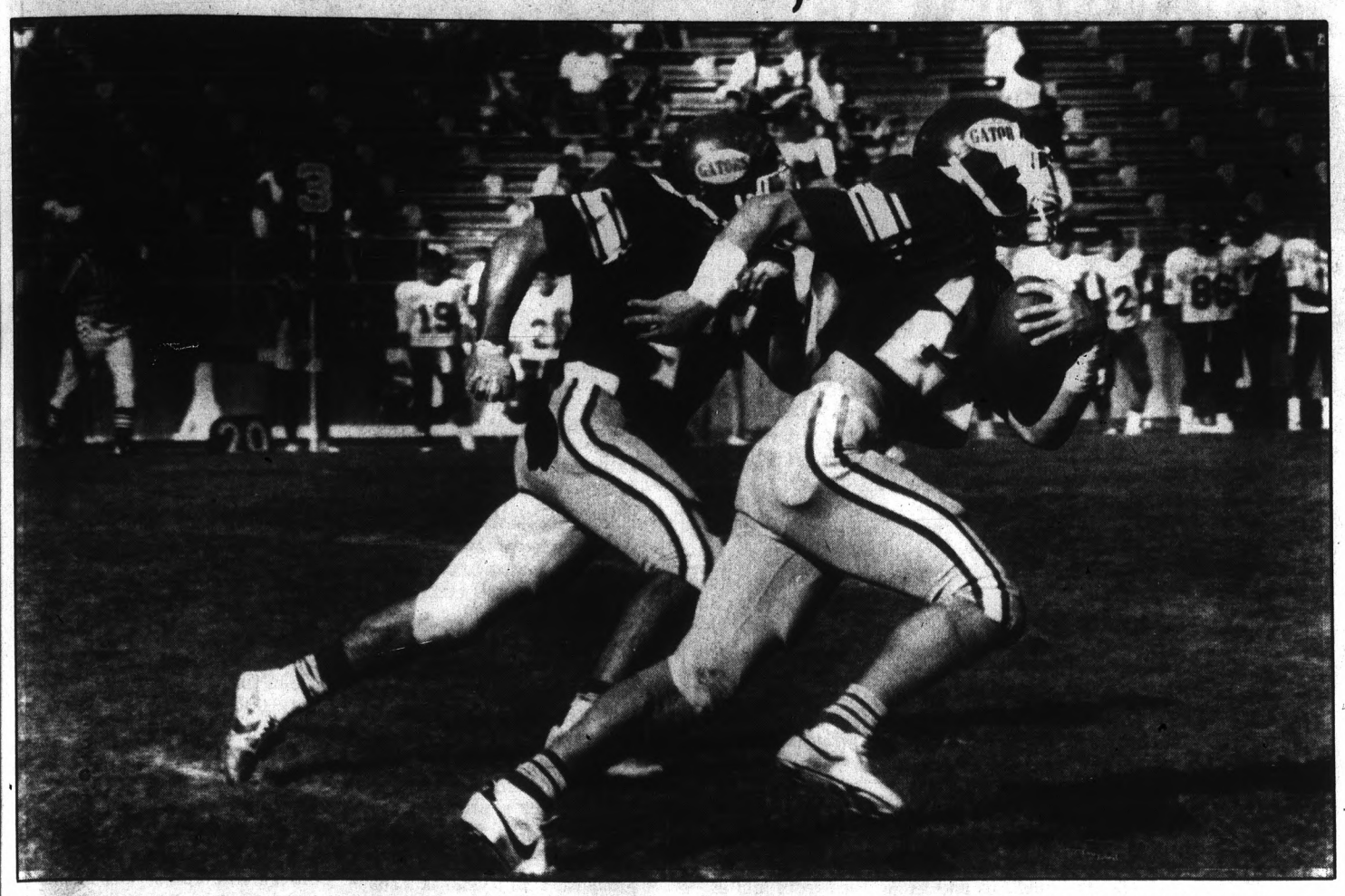
CBEST·GRE
SAT · LSAT
GMAT

Low cost, quality instruction assisting over 500,000 in past 13 years. Free repeat policy! Classes are offered through San Francisco State University Office of Extended Education. Call (415) 469-1373.
For info. call (415) 680-6556

BOBROW TEST Preparation Services
"Put us to the test!"

SALE–20% TO 40% OFF
ALL PRESENTATION CASES AND PORTFOLIOS
SAT. OCT 12th THROUGH SAT. OCT 19th
MICHAEL'S
PLUS "NEW DISCOUNT" POLICY — SELECTED ITEMS AT 40% TO 50% OFF, EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK — CHECK DISPLAYS IN STORES
NEW: ONE HOUR FREE PARKING NEXT DOOR AT THE SUTTER/STOCKTON GARAGE (WITH MIN. PURCHASE)
314 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Ph: 421-1576
Monday–Friday: 8:30–6:00, Saturday: 9:00–5:00
● CASH, CHECK, VISA, M.C. AND AM.EX ●

Gators thrash Gaels, 41-10



Allen Anderson heads upfield with his second interception and a Ruben Gonzales escort. (Photos by Mary Calvert.)

Hayward (4-0) next

By Dave Rothwell

Fine performances by quarterback Rich Strasser and the usually suspect pass defense against St. Mary's may lull the Gators into a false sense of security as nationally-ranked Cal State Hayward marches into Cox Stadium Saturday.

The 41-10 victory could not have come at a better time. The Gators are now 1-2 going into their first Northern California Athletic Conference game.

The Hayward Pioneers are 4-0 and the class of the league this year.

"They are a very physical team," said Gator coach Vic Rowen, who is a little worried that his team might not be ready for Hayward's strong option game.

The Pioneers are ranked 6th in the nation in Div. II.

"We can't be apprehensive," said Rowen.

"They are a great team — win or lose, they'll play well."

After a typical SF State first quarter Saturday, the Gators looked pretty good themselves.

- Quarterback Strasser accounted for all six touchdowns, throwing for four. The 5-foot-10, 175-pound senior finished the game 31 for 47, 411 yards.
- Jaime Hill finally emerged from the receiving corps with five catches for 74 yards and two touchdowns. One score came on a great read of a safety blitz.
- John Beals took a lot of punishment but held on to four balls for 96 yards, including a "fun" touch down catch from a flea-flicker play.
- Allen Anderson and Frank Acevedo gained some respect for the secondary with two interceptions apiece.
- Defensive captains Joe Lopiparo and Ed Critchett were all over the St. Mary's running backs and quarterback Mitch Mantua.

St. Mary's scored first in the ballgame after Gator back Keith Yeager fumbled. Later, Mantua dove across from the one-yard line.

The Gators had not taken advantage of poor play by the opposition this season — turnovers, penalties and mental mistakes weren't converted to points. That changed Saturday.

After a Strasser touchdown run of four yards, making the score 10-7, St. Mary's, the Gators mounted a drive late in the first quarter. They moved to the Gael 23, effectively mixing the run and pass. Then Strasser and Hill took advantage of a St. Mary's blitzing mistake for a touchdown.

"The cornerback took the inside route away from me so I went outside," said Hill, who had the best day of his career.

"This is my first two-touchdown game."

"I wasn't sure if he was going in or out," said Strasser. "It was a nice drive."

SF STATE, 41-10

St. Mary's	10	0	0	0--10
SF State	7	21	13	0--41

SM- Mantua 1 run (Hunt kick)
SF- Strasser 4 run (Leet kick)
SM- FG Hunt 31
SF- Hill 23 pass from Strasser (Leet kick)
SF- Strasser 2 run (Leet kick)
SF- Beals 34 pass from Strasser (Leet kick)
SF- Hill 6 pass from Strasser (Leet kick)
SF- Jones 10 pass from Strasser (kick failed)

TEAM STATISTICS

	SM	SF
First Downs	10	30
Rushes-yards	27-22	34-83
Passing yards	205	456
Passes	13-35-5	37-57-2
Punts	7-37.4	4-42.0
Fumbles-lost	2-0	4-3
Penalties-yards	5-37	9-55

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

RUSHING--SM, Taylor 5-37, Ireland 9-13; SF, Yeager 9-27, Strasser 11-15, Haynes 6-23.

PASSING--SM, Mantua 13-35-5-205; SF, Strasser 31-47-1-411, Letofsky 6-10-1-45.

RECEIVING--SM, Hawkins 4-68, Schoenhofer 4-66, Settle 1-33; SF, Beals 4-96, Hill 5-74, Jones 7-61, Trujillo 3-60, Haynes 4-48, Martin 2-39, Childs 1-20, Yeager 1-20

The Gators put their best stretch of football together before the end of the half. With 4:19 remaining, Strasser scored his second touchdown, running two yards around the right end. Scott Leet added the extra point. Gators 21, Gaels 10.

On the very next play from scrimmage, cornerback Acevedo was isolated with the receiver wide to the right. Acevedo's coverage allowed no sunlight, and he picked the ball off.

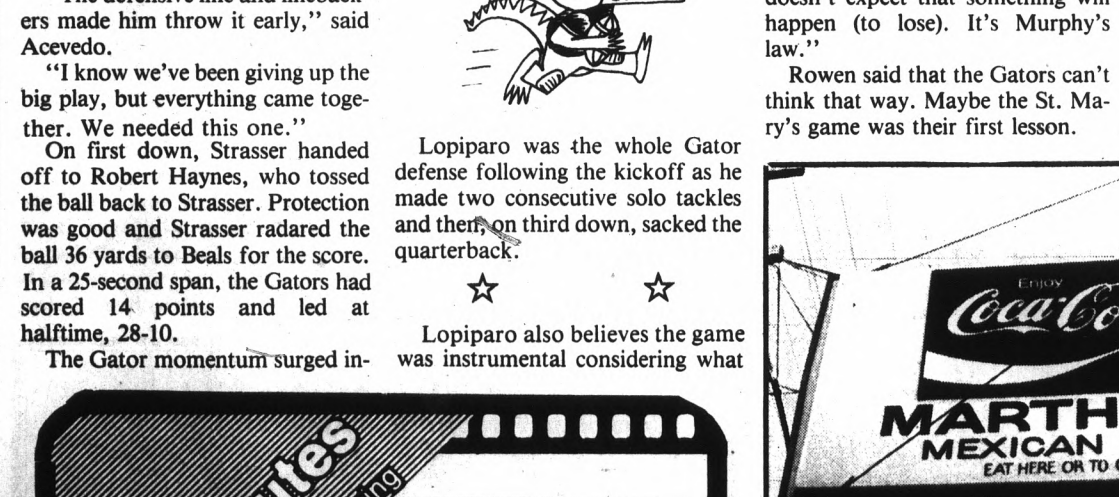
"The defensive line and linebackers made him throw it early," said Acevedo.

"I know we've been giving up the big play, but everything came together. We needed this one."

On first down, Strasser handed off to Robert Haynes, who tossed the ball back to Strasser. Protection was good and Strasser radared the ball 36 yards to Beals for the score. In a 25-second span, the Gators had scored 14 points and led at halftime, 28-10.

The Gator momentum surged into the third quarter.

Driving 80 yards in 14 plays, Strasser hit Hill again from seven yards out. The drive took 5:46 off the clock and eight different backs and receivers handled the ball.



Quarterback Rich Strasser scrambles through the St. Mary's defense.

Lopiparo was the whole Gator defense following the kickoff as he made two consecutive solo tackles and then, on third down, sacked the quarterback.

☆ ☆

Lopiparo also believes the game was instrumental considering what faces them Saturday.

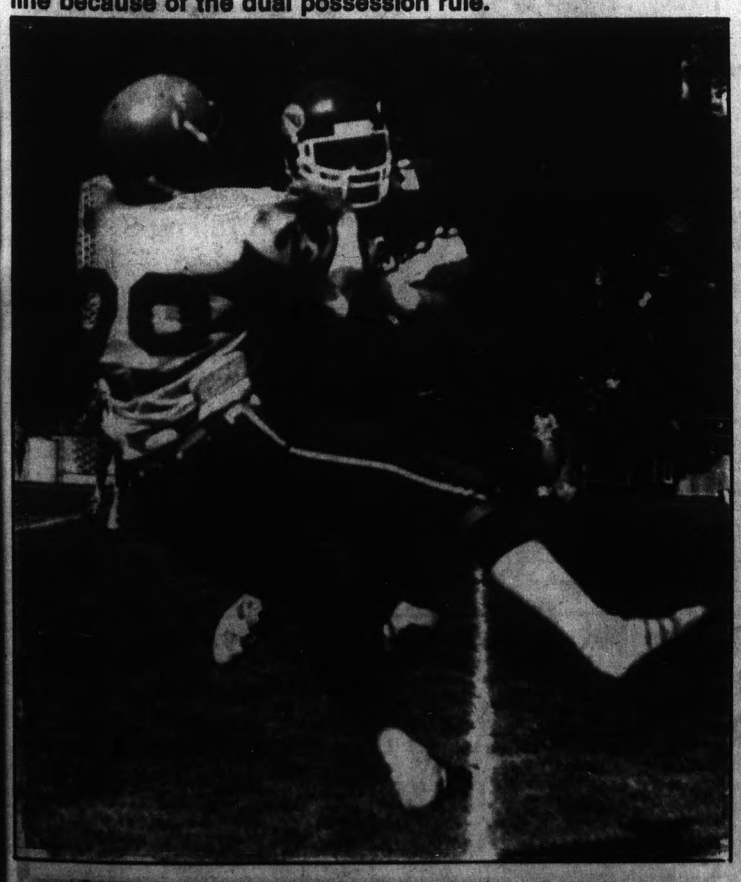
"If we can go into (the Hayward game) confident, we have a chance."

Coach Rowen thinks confidence is great, but said it is not enough — a team must learn how to win.

"Learning to win means not being apprehensive — that the team doesn't expect that something will happen (to lose). It's Murphy's law."

Rowen said that the Gators can't think that way. Maybe the St. Mary's game was their first lesson.

Mike Trujillo and the Gaels' John Doyle both caught this Strasser pass, but the Gators had a first down on the 4-yard line because of the dual possession rule.



Requiem for a ballpark

By Curt Dawson

Many of the season ticket holders lingered Sunday at Candlestick Park, unwilling to leave the old friend that has taken so much abuse since it opened in 1960.

The longest season was over, the 100th loss in the record books, but hundreds stayed to watch the ballpark empty out in the thick shroud of fog.

"See ya next year," said one lower box holder to the woman in the row behind him. "Denver, Oakland, whatever . . . I'm following 'em."

The Giants could have used about 10,000 more loyal fans like him during their swan song season at the 'stick, America's most denigrated ballpark.

"Memories . . . of the way we were" sang Barbara Streisand over the sound system, after the Fan Appreciation prizes had been doled out and the crowd filed out slowly.

Memories, indeed. Take Friday night, for instance.

High irony that the final night game ever was played on a warm, windless night. The day's stifling Indian summer heat was forgotten as fans stepped out of their cars to a most refreshing breeze, Candlestick's lights glowing softly and invitingly in the twilight.

Inside it was stillness and fine pitching as the game whipped by in just over two hours. Giants rookie Roger Mason shut out Atlanta and Chris Brown sent the crowd home happy with a slicing double in the bottom of the ninth to score the only run of the game.

This prevented the 5,084 fans from receiving the last-ever "Croix de Candlestick," given out after each extra-inning night game.

The every-man-for-himself season was reflected by a security guard's comments in the seventh inning.

"I'm getting everything I can out of this place until Sunday," he said, "and I'm not doing anything. If there's a fight, let 'em go at it."

Atlanta jumped on the Giants' pitching Sunday, and held a 6-0 lead in the seventh. The crowd was palpably desperate for something to cheer about on the final day.

The Giants took advantage of lousy Braves pitching to load the bases and score a run on walks. Jeff Leonard singled in two more, and another hit made it 6-4.

The crowd was in deep ecstacy. It was great to be able to cheer again.

Alex Trevino earned a roaring curtain call with his three-run homer. This is true: the crowd sounded like 40,000 instead of 14,537. Delerium was king. The Giants led 7-6.

Things returned to 1985 form in the next inning as Atlanta scored the last two runs of the season at the 'stick.

"I think we're going to lose the field for the first time in four years," said another guard. Park security, city police and two mounted officers held down the turf after the game ended, but no fans rushed onto the field for a patch of lawn.

One umpire tossed his spare baseballs into the crowd before ducking into the exit tunnel.

"Stir them up," yelled a hoarse-throated fan during the prize drawing.

The scoreboard seemed to suffer spontaneous burnout afterwards, many lights suddenly missing, but the large message held steady: THANK YOU and see you next year.

★ ★ ★

I'll miss Candlestick. I grew up watching the Giants there or listening to Russ Hodges and Lon Simmons on KSFO. To the young fan, it seemed certain Willie Mays would always homer at the key moment. When I think of the 'stick, it's shiny and new, and Juan Marichal is highkicking toward another shutout.

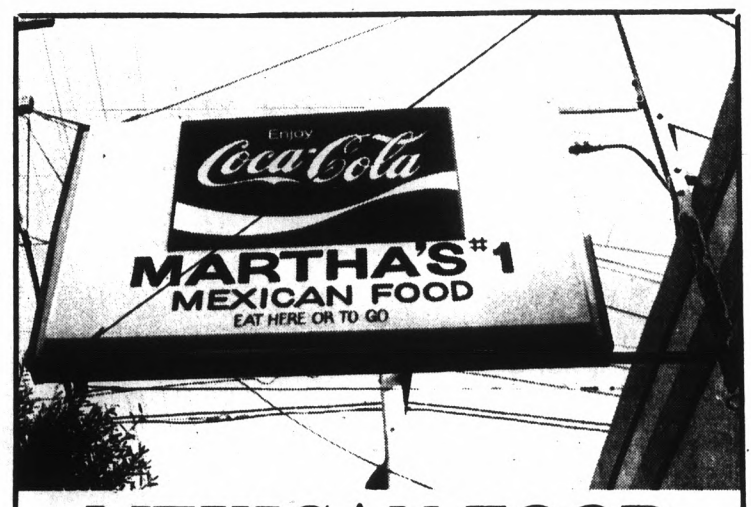
Those were different times, but the bleachers remained a supreme entertainment bargain to the end — $2.50.

The Giants moving to Denver, Vancouver or San Jose? I can accept that now that I'm a bit older. Franchises hop, skip and jump all the time now.

However, the Giants in Oakland?

That would have been weird.

60 minutes photo processing
• FULL SERVICE LAB
• PRINTS
• ENLARGEMENT
• PASSPORT PHOTO
• SLIDES
• CONTACT SHEETS
Kodak PAPER
756-5546
20% OFF TO S.F. STATE STUDENTS
NEED TO SHOW VALID SCHOOL I.D.
WITHIN MINUTES OF CAMPUS
OPEN EVERY DAY
311 S. MAYFAIR • WESTLAKE SHOPPING CENTER
DALY CITY, CA 94015



MEXICAN FOOD
SPECIAL
to 4:00 pm
—CHOICE OF ONE—
Enchilada
Burrito
Taco
Relleno
Tamal
With Rice, Beans and Salad
$2.95
w/soup $3.35
—OR—
Super Burrito
(Beans & Rice, Sour Cream, Guacamole & Lettuce: choice of Beef, Chicken or Pork.)
Beer & Wine also available.
Follow the "M-Car" Tracks to Martha's.
Only 5 minutes from campus.
Open from 11:30 am to 9:00 pm daily.
Fast, friendly service—a MARTHA'S tradition.
333-9044—701 Randolph St., SF

The Union's rocky history

By Patricia McGoldrick

What is that gray angular structure in the center of campus, and how did it get there?

Is it the result of a plane crash, as a Phoenix columnist has suggested?

When the Student Union first appeared 10 years ago, Ron Moskowitz, San Francisco Chronicle education correspondent, said its two leaning towers resembled a silhouette of twin grand pianos positioned for a concert in duo.

Producers of the television series "The Streets of San Francisco" chose it as a setting for one of their episodes.

But it wasn't built by television producers or journalists.

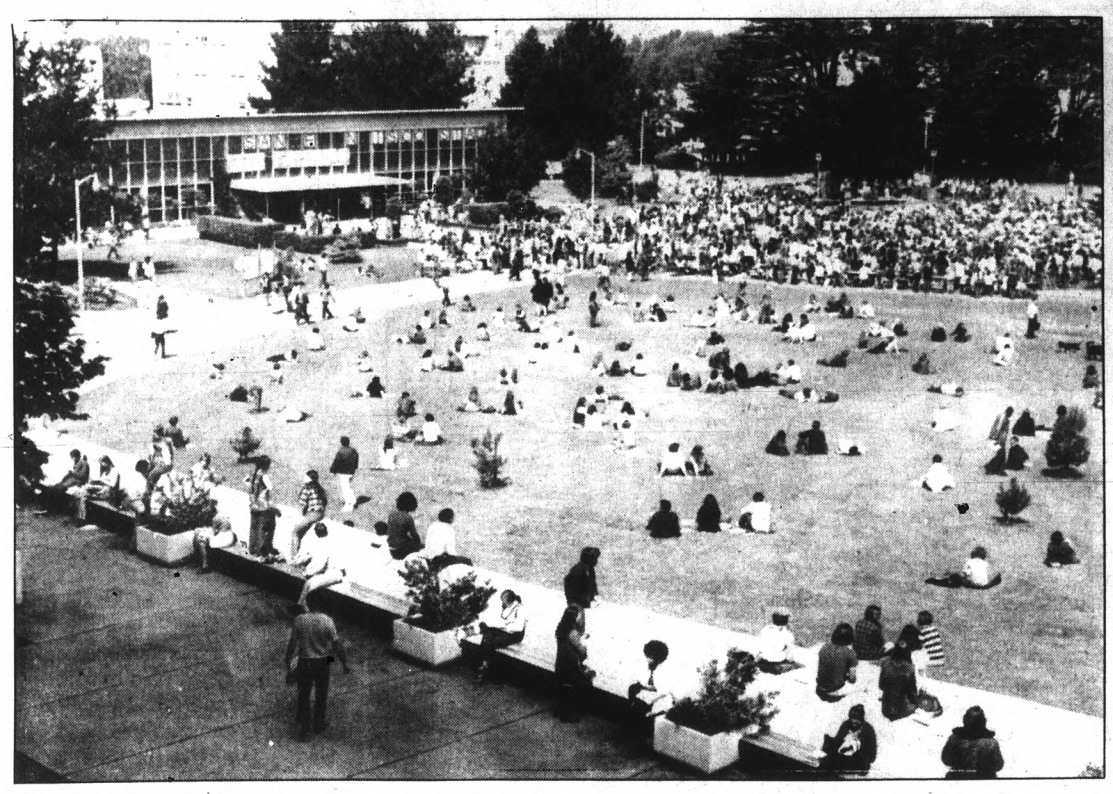
"Students chose this design," said SF State Black Studies instructor Raye Richardson. "It was their money. The decision was theirs."

Frank Sheehan, SF State mathematics professor, was a member of the College Union Council, the group responsible for choosing the architect and design of the Student Union.

"Substantive decisions were never made unless a majority of those present and voting were students," he said.

Although a student union had been discussed since the 1950s, the first organized proposal was presented by students to the administration in 1964.

The student body approved the plan in a campus-wide election two years later. Students then approved a $10 per student per semester increase in fees (now $30 per semester) to help pay for the Student Union.



The old Student Union or "Commons," which was in use from 1953 until 1973, served hot meals, snacks and beverages.

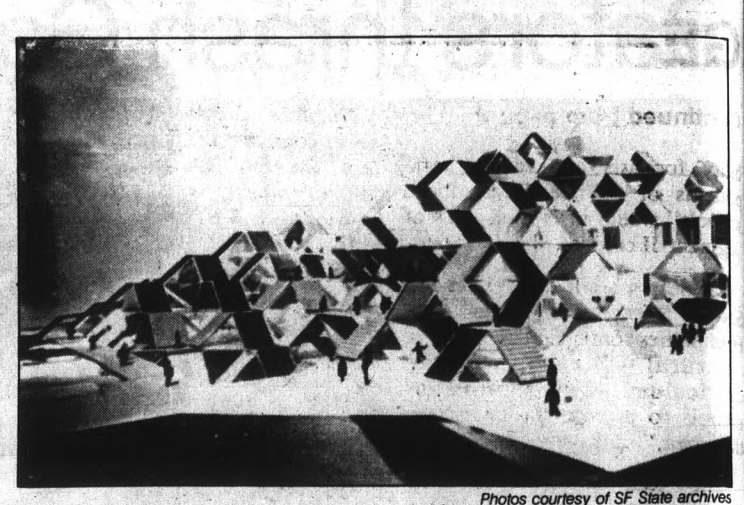
The council sent letters of inquiry to 50 architects, including Moshe Safdie, best known for his "Habitat" apartment structure at the Montreal Exposition.

In their letter to Safdie, SF State students wrote: "We want a building or buildings which are about what students are about — generous, exorbitant, energetic, anxious, frivolous, raw, shy, with some secret spaces and some intricate spaces.

"We would like to design and build our own building and pay ourselves the architect's fee and the laborers' wages. Since we cannot, we wish to do the next best thing and that is to find an architect who will watch and listen and interpret us and let us learn from him as he learns from us."

Safdie wrote back that he was "very moved." Eight architects, including Safdie, were interviewed. He was hired, and in 1968 he presented a model of a seven-story geodesic glass and concrete building.

But the council's choice had to be approved by SF State's administration and the California State University Board of Trustees.



Photos courtesy of SF State archives

Moshe Safdie's plan, which was approved by students and turned down by the trustees.

After three reviews the design was turned down by the trustees in 1969 "because of serious questions regarding functionality, operation and financial feasibility," according to university records.

Architect Paffard Keatinge Clay, whose design was eventually approved by all parties, was hired the following year. Clay went to classes and distributed questionnaires on campus to elicit student ideas.

One suggestion Clay received was to include a hugging room. Other requests were for a child care center and student-run bazaar.

Before the final decision was made on Clay's design, a model was placed in the library and student opinions requested.

Construction began in January 1973, after the demolition of the commons building, which housed the cafeteria and faculty dining room. At that time, the campus bookstore was on Holloway Avenue. The only food available on campus came from vending machines and four "shacks."

Two and a half years and $8 million later, the Student Union opened on Sept. 4, 1975, with much hoopla.

San Francisco Chronicle columnist Herb Caen said it reminded him of two ships that had collided and were about to sink.

Clay called it a "magic double hexagon."

Former SF State President S.I. Hayakawa (1969-73) said he thought the design was ingenious, and he hoped the building would become a graphic symbol of the school.

According to SF State President Chia-Wei Woo, Hayakawa's hope has been realized.

"Whether you like it or not," he said last month, "it symbolizes SF State."

Mission

Continued from page 7

The mission provides these children with food and shelter. [Photo by Catharine Krueger.]

bowls of large sliced tomatoes sit on the dining room tables. The diners help themselves.

Before lunch Lee plucks an autoharp for program participants and staff seated at the dining room table.

She asks the diners if there's anything they're especially grateful for.

A young man walks up from behind Lee.

He tells the audience that he left the mission on bad terms. He left with a lady. He has come to ask for forgiveness and to make amends.

Rueben, a short, slender, middle-aged man tells of borrowing $60 from a friend on the pretext of going to Los Angeles to visit his family.

"But I went to San Francisco and bought $60 worth of drugs," he says.

He says he was stranded in San Francisco and thought of robbing a bank. He says his friend died.

He says he wants to apologize to his friend and to all of the diners.

The mission is clean and bright. The kitchen walls are yellow with dark brown trim. Above a large counter, big ladles and spoons hang from the ceiling.

A large tapestry reads: "Man shall not live by bread alone."

Kohn

Continued from page 6

their program or teachers," he said.

In their third and fourth years, students occasionally have the option of missing class. Fourth year students are in class 30-35 hours a week, he said.

Students in the same program, according to Kohn, take the same courses and might study together the entire four years. "In China the class stays together, and the teacher moves."

Kohn said school-age children don't have the social life they do in the U.S. "A high school student spends every moment of his spare time studying for exams," he said.

And what university the student can go to depends on the results.

Chinese education is by and for the Communist Party, he said. "On the exams, students have to do well in chemistry, but also in politics." Kohn said that means Marx.

Students are not accustomed to learning for its own sake, but in order to pass exams, Kohn said. "The material wasn't useful in itself, but only as an end. They did not interact with it. It wasn't expected that the stuff I was teaching could change their lives."

Kohn, who stayed in university housing, said if he were to go back, he wouldn't stay a full year. In addition to the financial sacrifice of leaving his job for a year, he said he suffered from a virus from December to March and put up with indoor temperatures in the 30s and 40s.

SF State professor James Kohn. (Photo by Mary Glass.)

While Kohn said provincial, less developed Jinan was a good location for his first trip, he also said if he returned he would prefer living in a big city.

"I would want to go to a city like Beijing or Canton, where students are not just translating grammar."

Institute

Continued from page 6

by S.I. Hayakawa, then president of SF State. Known originally as the Program for the Study of U.S.-Japan Relations, it focused on culture, student exchange and political science.

However, "Humanities gave it up. They were closing it down," because the Humanities department ran out of funding for the institute and its director, retired, said Dr. Klaus Schmidt, current director of the institute.

Eventually, the institute was reorganized in 1979 under the School of Business with the help of Dean Arthur Cunningham.

"(The move was) actually a request from former President Romberg . . . it was more of a business institution than an academic institution," Cunningham said.

Governed by a 17-member board, consisting of members from the School of Business and both U.S. and Japanese community business executives, the institute will begin to do more research in the future, according to board chair Kate Dilena.

Dilena stressed the need for better relations between the two countries, saying, "For the steady growth and peace . . . (of) our two nations, very close relations are vital and necessary."

Open house for minority media students

An open house for Asian American and minority students who are pursuing careers in print and broadcast journalism will be offered Saturday at SF State's Creative Arts building, from 9:30 a.m. to noon.

The open house, which is free and open to the public, is sponsored by the Asian American Journalists Association to provide job-hunting tips for journalism students.

AAJA members from throughout Northern California will describe how they got their first job in journalism, followed by a brief question-and-answer session.

In addition, workshops will be offered to provide instruction on how to write an effective resume; how to interview with editors; and how to go about getting an internship.

For more information, contact Ed Iwata at (415) 465-0514 or Jon J. Kawamoto at (415) 935-2525.

NOTICE

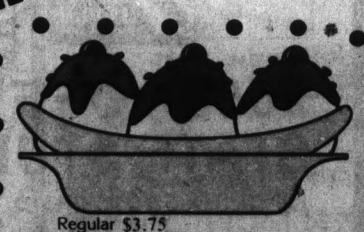
The audited financial statements of the Associated Students, Inc. for FY 84-85 are presently on file at the administrative office of the Associated Students, Student Union Building, M106. Statements are available for review by the public during normal business hours, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday.

Complete Academic Manuscript Service
TYPING
EDITING
RESEARCH
All Work Guaranteed Reasonable Rates
Free Pick-Up & Delivery
HORIZON RESEARCH
(415) 585-7764

FREE HAIRCUT

At Jingles Advanced Hair Training Center, we design hair styles for the individual, putting you on top of the fashion scene. Under the supervision of the Jingles artistic team, experienced hairdressers create the look you never thought you could have. So if you would like to be inspired in updating your image, please call us.
(415) 788-5522
278 Post St. Room 304, S.F.
By appointment only.

Banana Split SPECIAL!
w/this coupon
More fun at Baskin-Robbins 'cause you choose three scoops of your favorite ice cream, with a whole banana and all the trimmings.



Regular $3.75
SPECIAL $2.75
Available only at:
Corner of 24th & Irving 664-8588
Corner of 22nd & Geary 752-1513
BASKIN-ROBBINS ICE CREAM STORE 31
© 1978 Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream Company

TAKE A FRESH LOOK!
CABLE 35
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
News
Local Events
Entertainment
Broadcast Communication Arts · School of Creative Arts

GE

Continued from page 1

bility for arts and science components of GE" and that "lead schools" would offer a majority of Segment II courses, said Giardina.

The lead schools, Behavioral and Social Sciences, Creative Arts, Humanities and Science, had a "natural link to the curriculum. . . . The obvious schools to provide the courses to that area," said Breen.

The "lead schools" could offer four times the number of degree-granting programs for each of their corresponding areas of Segment II, but they are limited to seven courses in the remaining two areas. For example, the School of Creative Arts, which grants nine undergraduate degrees, can offer 36 courses in the Humanities/Creative Arts area of Segment II, but it can offer only seven courses in each of the remaining two areas: Behavioral and Social Sciences and Physical and Biological Sciences.

Non-lead schools were limited to seven courses under each area, except for the School of Ethnic Studies which could offer 12 courses in each Behavioral and Social Sciences and Humanities/Creative Arts.

Although the lead school concept, implemented in fall 1984, was rescinded last May, the quotas for courses in each school will remain in effect until the council comes up with a new recommendation to limit Segment II courses.

The council's decision has been delayed because "members of GEC want further discussion, and they also feel that such important issues should not be rushed into," said Woo.

Before the plan can be implemented, it must be approved by both the Academic Senate and President Chia-Wei Woo.

The council will meet to discuss the issue at 1 p.m. today in the New Administration building, Room 560.

AS funds

Continued from page 1

wage and insurance rates.

Finally, the AS will make a list of its accomplishments such as the performers it has brought to campus, the additional yellow on-campus telephones it has provided and the safety improvements made at the intersection of 19th and Holloway avenues, which it has lobbied for. The AS hopes to show students that an additional $5 is not much to pay for such services.

Rodriguez said that in the future, the additional money could mean additional AS services, and perhaps more money for current services like the SF State Child Center and AS housing referral office.

Esposito said, however, that is a best-case scenario. Even if the referendum passes in November, the fee increase will only go into effect in the spring semester if the AS is able to put notifications of the increase with the Computer Assisted Registration forms, which are mailed in early December.

AIDS

Continued from page 1

lation of signs and symptoms which may include swollen lymph glands, fevers, chronic diarrhea, dramatic weight loss and anemia. Most cases will not manifest into full-blown AIDS. That only happens when you have an opportunistic infection," he said.

Molino said that due to an apparent increase in the number of ARCs diagnosed this year, the Health Center will soon begin to keep statistics of them.

In the past two weeks, he said, he has diagnosed six people with ARC.

Most of the people concerned that they might have AIDS because they have swollen lymph glands have only sore throats, he said. But they are concerned because of the media attention.

Molino said the medical panel discussion next month will give people an opportunity to obtain accurate information and help quell the hysteria.

"It's an opportunity for people to turn in questions on cards and be very specific about their worries and experiences," he said. "All the media attention given to AIDS lately has made people aware of the danger, but it also contributes to people's misconceptions."

Reaction to the conference has been favorable among faculty and administration. The Academic Senate passed a resolution recommending professors to allow classes to sit in on events. San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein is honorary chair of the project.

Scheduled AIDS Prevention Week events at the Student Union and McKenna Theater include: AIDS videos and films; AIDS organizations and information booths; panel discussions on societal attitudes, legal and moral implications, and victims living with AIDS; presentation of the film "Buddies" — a dramatization about how AIDS affects the relationship of two friends, followed by a discussion with the film's director Arthur Bressen; a play by Theatre Rhinoceros, dealing with AIDS prevention; and a performance by the San Francisco Gay Men's Chorus.

Housing needed

The American Language Institute at SF State is seeking volunteers from the campus community to provide housing for international students.

People who are interested in having a foreign student as a housemate or guest, or who know of a vacant rental unit or have a room for rent, are asked to contact Hannah Munro, student services coordinator at the institute at 469-2150.

Grad. school info.

Representatives of 40 universities and all SFSU schools will provide information on graduate studies programs today in the Barbary Coast from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Following the event is a panel discussion on, "Making It To, and Through, Grad School," in the Student Union A-E.

Campus archives faces storage problems

By Donna Kimura

Gladys Dennis spends her days bringing life to little-remembered campus memories — the old books and faded photographs of the archives.

But the repository of campus history faces problems that include lack of storage space, improper lighting and inadequate climate control.

Located on the sixth floor of the J. Paul Leonard Library, the archives are a variety of information ranging from newspaper clippings on art exhibits held in the student Union to class descriptions from 1899.

Dennis, 63, assistant to archives coordinator Helene Whitson, joined the library staff in 1977 and has been with archives for five years. When she started, archives was just a pile of clippings and photos shoved carelessly on a shelf, said Dennis. She credits Whitson, archives coordinator since 1982, with improving the archives.

"The difference she made was just like night and day," said Dennis. "She cleaned out all the stuff that was just jammed in here, sorted through and found out what everything was and organized it."

Through Dennis' and Whitson's efforts, the envelopes of jumbled material that once were the archives have been arranged into photo albums, scrapbooks and files.

Their work has often resulted in archival discoveries. In July, a panoramic photograph of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake taken from a hot-air balloon was found. Whitson said because of their discoveries, the popular phrase in the archives is "Look what I found."

Dennis said most departments have their own historical records hidden away somewhere, and that these records belong in the archives.

The departments say, "What's this stuff? Why don't we throw it out?" said Dennis. "It shouldn't be thrown away. It should be given to us so we can sort out what is of historical value and put it away. But we can't do that because we don't have the space for it."

Gladys Dennis, archives clerk, displays one of her creations. [Photo by Mary Glass.]

Peter Haikalis, assistant director of reader services in the library, said he hopes a project for this year will be to microfilm the old student newspapers in the archives. This would preserve the content of the newspapers, and leave more space for other archives.

Haikalis also hopes other materials in the archives, such as scrapbooks, will be put on microfilm.

Another problem in the archives is the lighting. Because one main switch turns on all lights in the archives, many of the lightbulbs have been unscrewed to prevent books, photographs and papers from being damaged by light. Dennis said too much light affects the acid in the pages of books and causes decay.

Dennis carefully handles a 1934 copy of Upton Sinclair's "I, Candidate for Governor and How I Lost." Gently taking the loose, yellow pages from the box where it is stored, she points out the crumbling edges.

"It's falling right to pieces," said Dennis who attributes the poor condition of the book to acidity and to the cheap paper it was printed on.

Whitson said the archives also need an environmental control system to keep the temperature in the room constant because a cool and nonfluctuating temperature is best for preserving material.

Haikalis said new lighting and other improvements for the archives will have to be looked at in context of other needs in the library, but will be considered for future projects.

"Money should be spent on the archives to protect the historical materials from disintegrating. Of course, if you don't think the history of the campus is important then the archives is not important," said Dennis.

Dennis and Whitson are optimistic about the future of the archives. Dennis feels that campus interest in the archives will become stronger, and Whitson said she hopes that eventually the archives will have proper storage facilities.

Phelps

Continued from page 2

The bombs were wrapped in anti-semitic pamphlets. Phelps became a suspect when investigators noticed a similarity between the pamphlets and literature found in his apartment during a 1980 investigation.

Lab tests linked the bomb planted July 1 at a synagogue and the one planted at SF State.

Also present at Friday's hearing was Irv Rubin, national chairman of the Jewish Defense League. He said his organization will mount a campaign in the Bay Area against "jew-haters."

"I want Mr. Phelps to know that people will take action against him," Rubin said. "We're going to expose the haters wherever the rocks are that are covering them.

The toughest job you'll ever love

We admit it. It takes a different kind of person to be a Peace Corps volunteer.

We won't mislead you with glowing pictures of exotic lands. The hours as a volunteer are long. The pay is modest. And the frustrations sometimes seem overwhelming. But the satisfaction and rewards are immense. You'll be immersed in a new culture, become fluent in a new language, and learn far more about the third world — and yourself — than you ever expected.

You'll also discover that progress brought about by Peace Corps volunteers is visible and measurable: Such as health clinics established in the Philippines; Fresh-water fish ponds constructed in Kenya; roads and schools and irrigation systems built in Upper Volta; tens of thousands of people given essential skills in farming, nutrition, the skilled trades, business, forestry, and other specialties throughout the developing world.

Being a volunteer isn't for everyone, and it isn't easy, but to the people of the developing nations who have never before had basic health care or enough to eat, the Peace Corps brings a message of hope and change.

We invite you to look into the volunteer opportunities beginning in the next 3-12 months in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific. Our representatives will be pleased to provide you with details.

PEACE CORPS

INFORMATION TABLE IN THE STUDENT UNION PLAZA
October 16, 17 & 18
Peace Corps Slide Show, October 16 & 17 at 12 Noon, Old Administration Bldg. Rm. 228

INTERVIEWS: October 31 & November 1 at the Career Center.

TLC Optical Co.
Third Anniversary Sale

- Single Vision $30 (limit 600°)
- Bifocal $50 (limit 400° with 300° add) lens and frames/great selections

- one day service for most jobs
- European designer frames available

710 Geary S.F., CA. 94109 673-4248

Guitar Studios, Inc.
1411 Clement Street — S.F.

Need a Guitar?
We have a large selection (from $89 to $4000)

Guitar Music?
We have the bay area's largest selection

Instruction?
All styles - All levels

We Buy Guitars

Mon-Sat 10:30 - 6
386-0395
Sundays 12:00 4

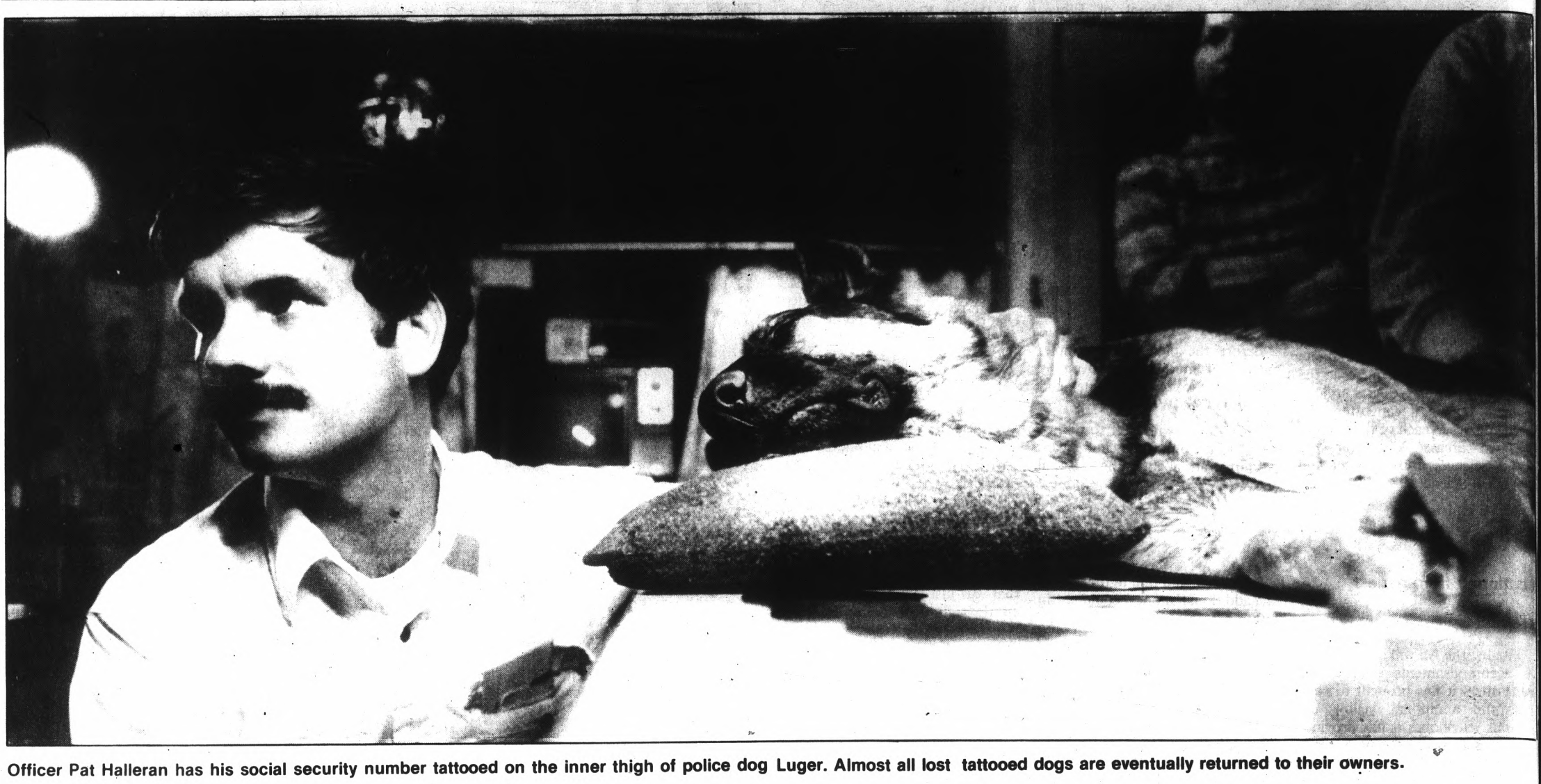
STONESTOWN • LAKESIDE DISTRICT
OPTOMETRY
Dr. B. Monetta—Dr. R. Monetta—Dr. S. Wong

CONTACT LENSES

- Soft
- Extended Wear
- Astigmatism Correcting
- Bifocal Soft
- Soft Color
- Gas-Permeable

Special Rates for Students
°Same Day Replacement Service Available°
2532 OCEAN AVENUE
Between 19th Avenue & Junipero Serra in Lakeside Village
9:30 to 5:30
Evenings and early mornings by appointment
239-2544

Backwords



Officer Pat Halleran has his social security number tattooed on the inner thigh of police dog Luger. Almost all lost tattooed dogs are eventually returned to their owners.

Luger's veterinarian suggested that he be tranquilized for the tattoo, but usually dogs are not drugged.

The mark of love

By Eric Altice

The large, half-drugged German shepherd lies on the table, held down by two men and a woman. He looks up, fear and confusion in his eyes.

"Easy, Luger," says the young woman, stroking the dog's neck and ears. "Just one more. Come on."

A sharp buzz cuts through the room. It sounds a little like the drill in a dentist's office. Then, a stocky, auburn-haired woman holds a small metallic device to Luger's inner thigh. He struggles briefly, then calms down.

The sound abruptly stops.

"That's it," announces the woman with the device. The four people let out a sigh of relief and give Luger reassuring strokes. "Good boy, Luger. It's all over," they say. Luger lays his head on the table and closes his eyes.

Another dog successfully tattooed.

Even after 12 years of tattooing dogs, Chloe Ghormley still gets satisfaction from her work.

Ghormley is a good-natured woman with a Midwest accent, quick smile and equally fast laugh. She works out of a small Mission District shop attached to the front of her apartment. Paintings and photographs of dogs and cats cover green and yellow walls. An engraving machine sits near the front door.

Pat Halleran, an officer for the Belmont Police Department, was having Luger tattooed. Because Luger is a police dog, Halleran's veterinarian suggested having Luger tranquilized before applying the tattoo.

"This dog can jump six-foot fences," said Halleran. "I think (if he wasn't drugged) he could get up if he wanted to."

Ghormley said Luger's case is exceptional. Normally, dogs getting tattooed are not drugged.

Ghormley charges $10 to tattoo the social security number of the dog's owner on the inner thigh of the dog. She has never raised her price.

"It's all love," Ghormley said. "It's always been all love. I can't even pay my phone book bill (for an advertisement in the Yellow Pages) with what I charge."

Ghormley said she knows of one man who charges $150 to tattoo a dog. Ghormley, however, said nobody except owners of expensive show dogs will pay that much to have a dog tattooed.

"Everyone should be able to tattoo their dog to protect it," she said.

Tattoos help retrieve lost or stolen dogs. She said about 75 percent of her customers own valuable, purebred dogs.

Besides the tattoo business, Ghormley also runs her own free dog registry. Owners keep their dogs' names and numbers on file in case the dog is lost or stolen. The local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals refers people who find tattooed dogs to Ghormley, who, in turn, checks the number on the dog against the more than 1,000 numbers on her list. If she has the number, she calls the owners and tells them where they can find their dog.

The SPCA keeps a national registry for tattooed dogs. Almost every lost dog on this registry is eventually returned to the owner, Ghormley said.

She said the percentage of lost tattooed dogs not on the national registry but on her own registry who are returned to their owners is almost as good.

Halleran said he had Lugar tattooed because he knows other officers whose dogs have escaped and have never been seen again.

An additional good point about tattooed dogs, said Ghormley, is that research laboratories will not use them in experiments because the tattoo indicates the dog has an owner.

Ghormley grew up in Tulsa, Okla., where she recently returned for her 50th high school reunion. She moved to the Bay Area for one year (1946-47) to be near her boyfriend.

"And then he married another girlfriend," said Ghormley, bursting into laughter.

She moved back to Tulsa for a year to take care of her younger brother, then moved to the Bay Area permanently in 1949.

She got a secretarial job at a popcorn company in San Francisco, where she worked for 32 years.

Ghormley said the tattooing process for dogs, which takes about 20 minutes, is the same as the process for people. In fact, she has had some requests to put tattoos on dogs that are common on humans.

"One time I had a girl who wanted 'mom' tattooed on her dog," said Ghormley. After she was unable to argue her out of the idea, she had the girl outline the word on the dog's thigh, then administered the tattoo. She has also given dogs tattoos of hearts and stars.

Ghormley gets most of her business from referrals by the SPCA, friends and from her ad in the Yellow Pages. She also has a tattoo stand every year at the dog show at the Cow Palace. People come from as far away as San Jose and Sacramento to have her tattoo their dogs.

She said she has tattooed German shepherds, Irish setters, cocker spaniels and Yorkshire terriers. You name the breed of dog, Ghormley has tattooed them.

Ghormley said dog tattooing has been around for 30 or 40 years. The original concept, she said, was derived from horse tattooing, a similar process by which numbers are applied to the inside of the horse's upper lip. The numbers are issued by the national Jockey's Club, by which all race horses are registered. The tattoo is checked by race track officials before a race to make sure the correct horse is running, and any horse without a tattoo is disqualified. A similar system is used in dog racing, said Ghormley.

Ghormley became involved with dog tattooing in a very personal way 14 years ago.

She owned a dog that she termed a "runner," a dog that runs from house and owner when given the opportunity.

'Everyone should be able to tattoo their dog to protect it.' — Chloe Ghormley

Ghormley said she worried for two years, as the dog repeatedly ran away and would be gone for hours. Rather than tie the dog up, which she considers inhumane, she decided to buy some tattooing equipment and tattoo her social security number on the dog's inner thigh.

Ghormley thought the idea was so good that she began dog tattooing as a side business. Soon after, she quit her secretarial job and went into dog tattooing full time.

She soon found, however, that dog tattooing is only rewarding emotionally, so she began to supplement her income. She bought an engraving machine and began engraving plastic badges, such as those worn by nurses and conventioneers. It's only by selling badges that she makes enough money to stay in business.

"There's nothing like not being able to pay your bills to put you out of business real fast," said Ghormley.

Ghormley also works with the SPCA as a part-time grief counselor for people whose pets have died. She said most pet owners feel guilt as well as sadness and loss when their pet dies.

In her role as grief counselor, Ghormley speaks from personal experience. She has owned two dogs that she had to have put to sleep.

"When the first dog died, it just about killed me," she said. She said the first dog's death was particularly hard on her because she knew she should have had the dog put to sleep about a week before she did. The dog was blind, arthritic and finally unable to lift herself from the chair she used to sit in.

"And then, after the vet put her to sleep, he just put her in a box and threw her on the shelf. Now, in my mind, I knew that she was dead, but she wasn't dead to me here," she said, putting her hand over her heart. "And that just hurt me so."

Ghormley said that while she felt sad when the second dog died it didn't hurt as much because the dog didn't suffer, and the veterinarian was much more sensitive to her feelings.

As Ghormley sits on a chair, a 9-year-old white Maltese named Bobo jumps up on her lap and covers her face with small, loving kisses. Ghormley's face breaks into a huge grin.

"Your dog is your baby," she says laughing. "I'd die a thousand deaths if someone took my dogs. When I love, I love hard."

Photos by Darcy Padilla

Normally, Ghormley tatooes the social security number of the dog's owner, which is easily visible. However, she has also tattooed 'mom,' hearts and stars.